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(54) **Color surface discharge type plasma display device**

Plasma Farbanzeige-Vorrichtung von Oberflächenentladungs-Typ

Dispositif d'affichage à plasma en couleurs du type à décharge de surface

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## Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a surface discharge type color surface discharge type plasma display panel and a process for manufacturing the same. More specifically, the present invention relates to a color ac plasma display device high in resolution and brightness of display such that it is adoptable to a high quality display, such as a high definition TV, and can be used in daylight.

## 2. Description of the Related Art

A plasma display panel (PDP) has been considered the most suitable flat display device for a large size, such as exceeding over 20 inches (50.8 cm diagonal), because a high speed display is possible and a large size panel can easily be made. It is also considered to be adaptable to a high definition TV. Accordingly, an improvement in color display capability in plasma display panels is desired.

In the past, two electrode type dc and ac plasma display panels have been proposed and developed. Also, a surface discharge type ac plasma display panel, among other plasma display panels, has been known to be suitable for a full color display.

For example, a surface discharge type ac plasma display panel having a three-electrode structure comprises a plurality of parallel display electrode pairs formed on a substrate and a plurality of address electrodes perpendicular to the display electrode pairs for selectively illuminating unit luminescent areas. Phosphors are arranged, in order to avoid damage by ion bombardment, on the other substrate facing the display electrode pairs with a discharge space between the phosphor and the display electrode pairs and are excited by ultra-violet rays generated from a surface discharge between the display electrodes, thereby causing luminescence. See for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,638,218 issued on January 20, 1987 and No. 4,737,687 issued on April 12, 1988.

The color display is obtained using an adequate combination of three different colors, such as red (R), green (G) and blue (B), and an image element is defined by at least three luminescent areas corresponding to the above three colors.

Conventionally, an image element is composed of four subpixels arranged in two rows and two columns, including a first color luminescent area, for example, R, a second color luminescent area, for example, G, a third color luminescent area, for example, G, and a fourth color luminescent area, for example, B. Namely, this image element comprises four luminescent areas of a combination of three primary colors for additive mixture of colors and an additional green having a high relative

luminous factor. By controlling the additional green area independently of the other three luminescent areas, an apparent image element number can be increased and thus an apparent higher resolution or finer image can be obtained.

In this arrangement of four subpixels, two pairs of display electrodes cross an image element, i.e., each pair of display electrodes crosses each row or column of subpixels, which is apparently disadvantageous in making image elements finer.

If the image elements are to be finer, formation of finer display electrodes becomes difficult and the drive voltage margin for avoiding interference of discharge between different electrode lines becomes narrow. Moreover, the display electrodes become narrower, which may cause damage to the electrodes. Further, a display of one image element requires time for scanning two lines, which may make a high speed display operation difficult because of the frequency limitation of a drive circuit.

The present invention is directed to solve the above problem and provide a flat panel color surface discharge type plasma display device having fine image elements.

JP-A-01-304638, published in December 8, 1939, discloses a plasma display panel in which a plurality of parallel barriers are arranged on a substrate and luminescent areas in the form of strips defined by the parallel barriers are formed. This disclosure is however directed to only two electrode type plasma display panels, not a three electrode type plasma display panel in which parallel display electrode pairs and address electrodes intersecting the display electrode pairs are arranged and three luminescent areas are arranged in the direction of the extending lines of the display electrode pairs as of the present invention.

The present invention is also directed to a plasma display panel exhibiting a high image brightness at a wide view angle range. In this connection, U.S. Patent No. 5,086,297 issued on February 4, 1992, corresponding to JP-A-01-313837 published on December 19, 1989, discloses a plasma display panel in which phosphors are coated on side walls of barriers. Nevertheless, in this plasma display panel, the phosphors are coated selectively on the side walls of barriers and do not cover the flat surface of the substrate on which electrodes are disposed.

There is disclosed in EP-A-0 436 416 a color ac display panel comprised of a plurality of elementary image elements each having three cells of different colors. The elementary cells comprise several types of pixels which differ from one another by the relative position of the different colored cells. A pixel of a given type is adjacent to at least one pixel of another type so that at least two adjacent cells of different pixels have the same color. The configuration prevents the excitation of a cell having a given color from causing light emission of a different color owing to crosstalk between two neighboring pixels.

Finally, FR-A-2 662 534 discloses a dc type mono-

chrome plasma display panel in which the cathodes have a U-shaped profile to provide a better luminance uniformity over the entire display screen. The light is emitted by glow discharge across the substrate.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To attain the above and other objects of the present invention, there is provided a color surface discharge type plasma display device as defined in claim 1. Preferred embodiments of the invention are set forth in the appended sub-claims.

To protect the phosphor provided over the address electrode from ion bombardment, the following drive can be adopted. First, an erase address type drive control system in which once all image elements corresponding to the display electrodes are written, an erase pulse is applied to one of the pair of the display electrodes and simultaneously an electric field control pulse for neutralizing or cancelling the applied erase pulse is selectively applied to the address electrodes.

Second, a write address type drive control system in which in displaying a line corresponding to a pair of the display electrodes, a discharge display pulse is applied to one of the pair of the display electrodes and simultaneously an electric field control pulse for writing is selectively applied to the address electrodes. This write address type drive control system is preferably constituted such that in displaying a line corresponding to a pair of the display electrodes, once all image elements corresponding to the display electrodes are subject to writing and erasing discharges, to store positive electric charges above said phosphor layers and negative electric charges above said insulating layer, an electric discharge display pulse is applied to one of the pair of the display electrodes to make said one of the pair of the display electrodes negative in electric potential to the other of the pair of the display electrodes, and an electric discharge pulse is selectively applied to the address electrodes to make the address electrodes positive in electric potential to said one of the pair of the display electrodes.

It is preferred in the above color surface discharge plasma display device that the image element has an area of almost a square and each of said three phosphor layers has a rectangular shape that is obtained by dividing the square of the image element and is long in a direction perpendicular to the lines of display electrodes; each of the lines of the display electrodes comprises a combination of a transparent conductor line and a metal line in contact with the transparent conductor line and having a width narrower than that of the transparent conductor line and is disposed on the side of a viewer compared with the phosphor layers; the transparent conductor lines have partial cutouts in such a shape that the surface discharge is localized to a portion between the display electrodes without the cutout in each unit luminescent area; the total width of a pair of the display elec-

trodes and a gap for discharge formed between said pair of the the display electrodes is less than 70 % of a pitch of said pairs of display electrodes; the device further comprises barriers standing on a substrate and dividing and separating the space between the display electrodes and the phosphor layers into cells corresponding to respective phosphor layers; the barriers have side walls and the phosphor layers extend to and almost entirely cover the side walls of the barriers; the address electrodes exist on a side of the substrate opposite to the display electrodes and the address electrodes are entirely covered with the phosphor layers; the device further comprises a substrate and a underlying layer of a low melting point glass containing a light color colorant formed on the substrate and the address electrodes are formed on the underlying layer; at least part of the barriers comprises a low melting point glass containing a light color colorant; and the barriers comprises a low melting point glass containing a dark color colorant in a top portion thereof and a low melting point glass admixed with a light color colorant in the other portion thereof.

In accordance with the present invention, there is also provided a process for manufacturing a color surface discharge plasma display device as above, in which said address electrodes and said barriers are parallel to each other and said address electrodes comprise a main portion for display parallel to said barriers and a portion at an end of said main portion for connecting outer leads, said process comprising the steps of printing a material for forming said main portions of the address electrodes using a printing mask, printing a material for forming said outer lead-connecting portions, and printing a material for forming said barriers using said printing mask used for printing said material for forming the main portions of the address electrodes.

Further, there is also provided a process for manufacturing a color surface discharge type plasma display device as above, said process comprising the steps of forming said barriers on said second substrate, almost filling gaps between said barriers above said second substrate with a phosphor paste, firing said phosphor paste to reduce the volume of said phosphor paste and form recesses between said barriers and to form a phosphor layer covering almost the entire surfaces of side walls of said barriers and overlying said second substrate between said barriers.

It is preferred that the phosphor paste comprise 10 to 50 % by weight of a phosphor and the filling of the phosphor paste be performed by screen printing the phosphor paste into the spaces with a square squeezer at a set angle of 70 to 85 degrees.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 schematically shows the basic construction of a color surface discharge type plasma display device of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a color flat panel ac plasma display device of the present invention;

Figs. 3 to 6 show various structures and operation of plasma display devices of the prior art;

Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective views of other color flat panel ac plasma display devices of the present invention;

Figs. 9 and 10 show the brightness of display depending on the view angle;

Figs. 11 to 13 shows the stability of the discharge when the structures of the barriers are varied;

Fig. 14 is a block diagram of a color flat panel ac plasma display device of an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15 schematically shows the arrangement of the electrodes;

Fig. 16 shows the waveform of the addressing of a color flat panel ac plasma display device in an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 17 is a block diagram of a color flat panel ac plasma display device of another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 18 shows the waveform of the addressing of a color flat panel ac plasma display device in another embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 19A to 19H show the state of the electric charges at main stages in the operation in accordance with the waveform of the addressing of Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 shows an ideal coverage of a phosphor layer on barriers and a substrate;

Fig. 21 shows the relationship between the thickness of the phosphor layer and the content of phosphor in a phosphor paste;

Figs. 22A to 22C show the main steps of forming a phosphor layer in a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 23 is a perspective view of a flat panel ac plasma display device;

Figs. 24A and 24B show the steps of forming address electrodes and barriers on a glass substrate in the prior art; and

Figs. 25A to 25F show the steps of forming address electrodes and barriers on a glass substrate in a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Before describing the present invention in more detail, the prior art is described with reference to drawings so as to understand the present invention more clearly.

Figs. 3A and 3B show the basic constructions of dc and ac two-electrode plasma display panels. These constructions of two electrode plasma display panels typically appear in Figs. 5 and 6 of JP-A-01-304638. In Fig. 3A of the present application, i.e., an opposite discharge type dc plasma display panel, two substrates 51 and 52 are faced parallel to each other, gas discharge

cells 53 are defined by straight cell barriers 54 and the two substrates 51 and 52, a discharge gas exists in the discharge cells 53, an anode 55 is formed on a substrate 51 on the side of the viewer, a cathode 56 is formed on another substrate 52, and a phosphor layer 57 in the form of strip is formed on the substrate 51; the anode 55 and the phosphor layer 57 do not overlap each other. When a dc voltage is applied between the anode 55 and the cathode 56, an electric discharge emitting ultra-violet rays occurs in the discharge cell 53, which illuminates the phosphor layer 57. The reason for separating the phosphor layer 57 from the anode 55 is to prevent damage of the phosphor layer by ion bombardment due to the discharge, since if the phosphor layer is over the anode 55, ion bombardment of the anode damages the phosphor layer on the anode 55.

This conventional panel is of the opposite discharge type and different from the surface discharge type of the present invention. Although the phosphors and barriers are straight or in the form of strips, the opposite electrodes are arranged to intersect with each other and the phosphors extend in the direction of one of the extending lines of the opposite electrodes. In the opposite discharge type plasma display panel, ions generated during the discharge bombard and deteriorate the phosphors, thereby shortening the life of the panel. By contrast, in a three-electrode surface discharge type panel, discharge occurs between the parallel display electrode pairs formed on one substrate, which prevents deterioration of the phosphor disposed on the other side substrate.

Fig. 3B, illustrates a surface discharge type ac plasma display device. Two substrates 61 and 62 are faced parallel to each other, gas discharge cells 63 are defined by straight cell barriers 64 and the two substrates 61 and 62, a discharge gas exists in the discharge cells 63. Two electrodes 65 and 66 arranged normal to each other in plane view are formed on the substrate 62 with a dielectric layer 67 therebetween. A second dielectric layer 68 and a protecting layer 69 are stacked on the dielectric layer 67, and a phosphor layer 70 is formed in the form of strip on the substrate 61. When an electric field is applied between the two electrodes 65 and 66, a discharge generating ultra violet rays occurs, which illuminates the phosphor layer 70.

In this conventional surface discharge type panel, the straight barriers and the strip phosphors are parallel to each other, but the pair of display electrodes are arranged in the direction of intersection with each other and the phosphors extend in the extending direction of one of the display electrode pair. By contrast, the three different luminescent color phosphors are arranged in the extending direction of the parallel display electrode pairs.

This conventional surface discharge type panel has disadvantages in that the selection of the materials of the X and Y display electrodes is difficult since the two electrode layers X and Y are stacked one above the oth-

er (as the dielectric layer disposed between the two display electrodes is made of a low melting point glass, failure of the upper electrode on the low melting point glass or a short circuit may occur when the low melting point glass is fired). Moreover, a protecting layer at the intersection of the X and Y display electrodes tends to be damaged by the discharge due to electric field concentration there, which causes variation of the discharge voltage. Also, a large capacitance caused by the stack of the two electrodes on one substrate results in disadvantageous drive. As a result of these disadvantages, this type panel has never been put into practical use.

There is also known a three electrode type surface gas discharge ac plasma display panel as shown in Fig. 4, in which a display electrode pair  $X_j$  and  $Y_j$  each comprising a transparent conductor strip 72 and a metal layer 73 are formed on a glass substrate 71 on the display surface side H, a dielectric layer 74 for an ac drive is formed on the substrate 71 to cover the display electrodes  $X_j$  and  $Y_j$ , a first barrier 75 in the form of a cross lattice defining a unit luminescent area EU<sub>j</sub> is formed on the glass substrate 71, parallel second barriers 76 corresponding to the vertical lines of the barrier 75 are formed on a glass substrate 79 so that discharge cells 77 are defined between the substrates 71 and 79 by the first and second barriers 75 and 76, an address electrode  $A_j$  and a phosphor layer 78 are formed on the substrate 79, the address electrode  $A_j$  being for selectively illuminating the unit luminescent area EU and a phosphor layer 78 intersecting the display electrode pair  $X_j$  and  $Y_j$ . The address electrode  $A_j$  is formed adjacent to the one side barrier 76 and the phosphor layer 78 is adjacent to the other side barrier 76. The address electrode  $A_j$  may be formed on the side of the substrate 71, for example, below the display electrode pairs  $X_j$  and  $Y_j$  with a dielectric layer therebetween.

This ac plasma discharge panel typically uses an erase addressing, in which writing (formation of stack of wall charge) of a line L followed by selective erasing, wherein a self-erase discharge utilized for the selective erasing.

Namely, referring to Figs. 4 and 5, in an initial address cycle CA of a line display period T corresponding to one line display, a positive writing pulse PW having a wave height Vw is applied to display electrodes  $X_j$  and a negative discharge sustain pulse having a wave height Vs is simultaneously applied to a display electrode  $Y_j$  corresponding to a line to be displayed. In Fig. 5, the inclined line added to the discharge sustain voltage PS indicates that it is selectively applied to respective lines.

At this time, a relative electrical potential between the display electrodes  $X_j$  and  $Y_j$ , i.e., a cell voltage applied to the surface discharge cell is above the firing voltage and therefore surface discharge occurs in all surface discharge cells C corresponding to one line. By the surface discharge, wall charges having polarities opposite to those of the applied voltage are stacked on the protecting layer 18 and accordingly, the cell voltage is

lowered to a predetermined voltage where the surface discharge stops. The surface discharge cells are then in the written state.

Next, discharge sustain pulses PS are alternately applied to the display electrodes  $X_j$  and  $Y_j$ , and by superimposing the voltage Vs of the discharge sustain pulse PS onto the wall charges, the cell voltages then attain the above firing voltage and surface discharge occurs every time the discharge sustain pulses PS are applied.

After the written state is made stable by a plurality of surface discharges, at an end stage of the address cycle CA, a positive selective discharge pulse PA having a wave height Va is applied to address electrodes corresponding to unit luminescent areas EU to enter into a non-display state in one line and simultaneously the discharge sustain pulse PS is applied to the display electrode  $Y_j$ , to erase the wall charges unnecessary for display (selective erase). In Fig. 5, the inclined line added to the selective discharge pulse PA indicates that it is selectively applied to each of the unit luminescent areas EU in one line.

At a rising edge of the selective discharge pulse PA, an opposite discharge occurs at an intersection between the address electrode  $A_j$  and the display electrode  $Y_j$  in the direction of the gap of the discharge space 30 between the substrates 11 and 21. By this discharge, excess wall charges are stacked in surface discharge cells and when the selective discharge pulse PA is lowered and the discharge sustain pulse PS is raised, a discharge due to the wall charges only occurs (self-erase discharge). The self-erase discharge has a short discharge sustain time since no discharge current is supplied from the electrodes. Accordingly, the wall charges disappear in the form of neutralization.

In the following display cycle CH, the discharge sustain voltage PS is alternately applied to the display electrodes  $X_j$  and  $Y_j$ . At every rising edge of the discharge sustain voltage PS, only the surface discharge cells C in which the wall charges are not lost are subject to discharge. Ultra-violet rays are thereby irradiated to excite and illuminate the phosphor layers 28. In the display cycle CH, the period of the discharge sustain voltage PS is selected so as to control the display brightness.

The above operation is repeated for every line display period T and the display is performed for respective lines.

It is noted that it is possible for the writing to be performed simultaneously for all lines followed by line-by-line selective erasing of wall discharges, so that the writing time in an image display period (field) is shortened and the operation of display is speeded up.

In this three-electrode type ac plasma discharge panel, the selection of the discharge cell for electric discharge is memorized and the power consumption for display or sustainment of discharge can be lowered. Secondly, the electric discharge occurs near the surface of the protecting layer on the display electrode pair  $X_j$

and Yj so that damage of the phosphor layer by ion bombardment can be prevented, particularly when the phosphor layer and the address electrode are separated.

Fig. 6 shows a typical arrangement of three different color phosphor layers for a full color display in a three-electrode type ac plasma discharge panel. In Fig. 6, EG denotes an image element, EUj denotes a unit luminescent area, R denotes a unit luminescent area of red, G denotes a unit luminescent area of green, B denotes a unit luminescent area of blue, and Xj and Yj denote a pair of display electrodes, respectively.

As seen in Fig. 6, one display line L is defined by the pair of display electrodes Xj and Yj, and each image element EG is composed of four unit luminescent areas EUj of two rows and two columns, to which two lines L, i.e., four display electrodes Xj and Yj correspond. In an image element EG, the left upper unit luminescent area EUj is a first color, e.g. R, the right upper and left lower unit luminescent areas EUj are a second color, e.g. G, and the right lower unit luminescent area EUj is a third color, e.g. B. Namely, the image element EG consists of a combination of unit luminescent areas EUj of the three primary colors for mixture of additive colors and an additional unit luminescent area EUj of green having a high relative luminous factor. The additional unit luminescent area EUj of green permits an increase in the apparent number of image elements by independent control thereof from the other three unit luminescent areas EUj.

In this arrangement of the unit luminescent areas EUj, as described before, the four display electrodes required in an image element are disadvantageous in making the image elements finer. First, the formation of a fine electrode pattern has a size limitation. Second, if the gap between the display lines L is narrowed, a margin for preventing an interference between discharges on the display lines becomes narrow. Third, if the width of the display electrodes is narrowed, the display electrodes tend to be broken or cut. Fourth, a display of an image element requires time for scanning two lines L, which may make a high speed display operation difficult, particularly when a panel size or image element number is increased.

In accordance with the present invention, with reference to Figs. 1 and 2, the above problems are solved by using pairs of lines of display electrodes X and Y, lines of address electrodes 22 insulated from the display electrodes X and Y and running in a direction intersecting the lines of display electrodes X and Y, areas of three phosphor layers 28R, 28G and 28B different from each other in luminescent color facing the display electrodes and arranged in a successive order of the three phosphor layers along the extending lines of the display electrodes X and Y, and a discharge gas in a space 30 between said display electrodes X and Y and said phosphors, wherein the adjacent three phosphor layers EU of the three different luminescent colors 28R, 28G and 28B in a pair of lines of display electrodes X and Y define one image element EG of a full color display.

In this construction, the only one display electrode pair, i.e., two display electrodes, are arranged in one image element. Accordingly, it is possible to reduce the size of the image elements. Also, it is possible to increase the area where display electrodes do not cover an image element so that the brightness of the display can be increased since metal electrodes interrupt illumination from the phosphors.

Fig. 1 is a plane view of an arrangement of display electrodes X and Y in an image element EG and Fig. 2 is a schematic perspective view of a structure of an image element.

Referring to Fig. 2, the three-electrode type surface gas discharge ac plasma display panel shown comprises a glass substrate 11 on the side of the display surface H, a pair of display electrodes X and Y extending transversely parallel to each other, a dielectric layer 17 for an ac drive, a protecting layer 18 of MgO, a glass substrate 21 on the background side, a plurality of barriers 29 extending vertically and defining the pitch of discharge spaces 30 by contacting the top thereof with the protecting layer 18, address electrodes 22 disposed between the barriers 29, and phosphor layers 28R, 28G and 28B of three primary colors of red R, green G and blue B.

The discharge spaces 30 are defined as unit luminescent areas EU by the barriers 29 and are filled with a penning gas of a mixture of neon with xenon (about 1 - 15 mole %) at a pressure of about 500 Torr as an electric discharge gas emitting ultra-violet rays for exciting the phosphor layers 28R, 28G and 28B.

In Fig. 2, the barriers 29 are formed on the side of the substrate 21 but are not formed on the side of the substrate 11, which is advantageous in accordance with the present invention and described in more detail later.

The display electrodes X and Y comprise transparent conductor strips 41, about 180  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, and metal layers 42, about 80  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, for supplementing the conductivity of the transparent conductor strips 41. The transparent conductor strips 41 are of, for example, a tin oxide layer and the metal layers 42 are a layer of, for example, a Cr/Cu/Cr three sublayer structure.

The distance between a pair of the display electrodes X and Y, i.e., the discharge gap, is selected to be about 40  $\mu\text{m}$  and an MgO layer 18 about a few hundred nano meters thick is formed on the dielectric layer 17. It was found by the present inventors that the interruption of a discharge between adjacent display electrode pairs or lines L can be prevented by providing a predetermined distance between the adjacent display electrode pairs or lines L, and therefore, barriers for defining discharge cells corresponding to each line L are not necessary. Accordingly, the barriers can be in the form of parallel strips, not the cross lattice enclosing each unit luminescent area, as shown in Fig. 2, and thus can be greatly simplified.

The phosphors 28R, 28G and 28B are disposed in the order of R, G and B from the left to the right to cover the surfaces of the substrate 21 and barriers 29 defining

the discharge spaces between the barriers 29. The phosphor 28R emitting red luminescence is of, for example,  $(Y, Gd)BO_3:Eu^{2+}$ , the phosphor 28G emitting green luminescence is of, for example,  $Zn_2SiO_4:Mn$ , and the phosphor 28B emitting blue luminescence is of, for example,  $BaMgAl_{14}O_{23}:Eu^{2+}$ . The compositions of the phosphors 28R, 28G and 28B are selected such that the color of the mixture of luminescences of the phosphors 28R, 28G and 28B when simultaneously excited under the same conditions is white.

At an intersection of one of a pair of display electrodes X and Y with an address electrode 22, a selected discharge cell, not indicated in figures, for selecting display or non-display of the unit luminescent area EU is defined, and a primary discharge cell, not indicated in figures, is defined near the selected discharge cell by a space corresponding to the phosphor. By this construction, a portion, corresponding to each unit luminescent area EU, of each of the vertically extending phosphor layers 28R, 28G and 28B can be selectively illuminated and a full color display by a combination of R, G and B can be realized.

Referring to Fig. 1, respective image elements are composed of three unit luminescent areas EU arranged transversely and having the same areas. The image elements advantageously have the shape of a square for high image quality and accordingly the unit luminescent areas EU have a rectangular shape elongated in the vertical direction, for example, about  $660\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 220\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

A pair of display electrodes are made corresponding to each image element EG, namely, one image element EG corresponds to one line L.

Accordingly, in comparison with the case of the prior art as shown in Fig. 3 where two lines L correspond to one image element EG, the number of the electrodes in an image element EG is reduced by half in the construction of the present invention as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

If the area of one image element EG is selected to be the same as that of the prior art, the width of the display electrodes X and Y can be almost doubled. As the width of the display electrodes X and Y is larger, the reliability is increased since the probability of breaking the electrodes is reduced.

Further, the width of the transparent conductor strip 41 can be made sufficiently large, compared to the width of the metal layer 42 that is necessarily more than a predetermined width to ensure the conductivity over the entire length of the line L, and this allows an increase in the effective area of illumination and thus the display brightness.

For example, in the arrangement of Fig. 3, the width of the display electrodes Xj and Yj is  $90\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , the gap between a pair of the display electrodes Xj and Yj is  $50\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , and the width of the unit luminescent area EUj is  $330\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . The gap between a pair of display electrodes Xj and Yj of at least  $50\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  is necessary to ensure a stable initiation of discharge and a stable discharge. A width of the display electrodes Xj and Yj of  $90\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  is se-

lected because a metal layer having at least a  $70\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  width is necessary to ensure conductivity for a 21 inch ( $537.6\text{mm}$ ) line L or panel length and the total width of the pair of display electrodes Xj and Yj and the gap therebetween should be not more than about 70 % of the width of the unit luminescent area EUj, which the present inventors found, as described later. Accordingly, in an image element EG having a total width of  $330\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 2 = 660\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , the total width of the four display electrodes Xj and Yj is  $90\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 4 = 360\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  and the total width of the four metal layers in the display electrodes Xj and Yj is  $70\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 4 = 280\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . The total width of the metal layers is  $70\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 4 = 280\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  and the effective illumination area is  $(660\text{ }\mu\text{m} - 280\text{ }\mu\text{m}) = 380\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , 58 % of the image element.

In comparison with the above, in the construction as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, if the total width of the image element EG is selected to be the same as above, i.e.,  $660\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , the total width of the pair of display electrodes X and Y and the gap therebetween can be  $460\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , the gap between a pair of the display electrodes X and Y is  $50\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , and accordingly, the width of each of the display electrodes X and Y is  $210\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  including the width of the metal layer 42 of  $70\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  and the rest width of the transparent conductor strip 41 of  $140\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . The width of each display electrode of  $210\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  is 233 % of the width of the prior art of  $90\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . The total width of the metal layers 42 is only  $70\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 2 = 140\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  and the effective illumination area is  $(660\text{ }\mu\text{m} - 140\text{ }\mu\text{m}) = 520\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , 79 % of the image element, which is about 138 %, compared to that of the prior art, which is 58 %.

Of course, although the size of an image element is made the same in the above comparison, it is possible in the present invention for the size of an image element to be decreased without the risk of the display electrodes breaking and a very fine display can easily be attained.

Further, although the above is a so-called reflecting type panel in which the phosphor layers 28R, 28G and 28B are disposed on the background side glass substrate 21, the present invention can be also applied to a so-called transmission type panel in which the phosphor layers 28R, 28G and 28B are disposed on the display surface side glass substrate 11.

Referring back to Fig. 4, a gap of the discharge cells 77 between the two substrates 71 and 79 or the total height of the barriers 75 and 76 is generally selected to about 100 to  $130\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  for alleviating the shock by ion bombardment during discharge. Accordingly, when one observes from the side of the display surface H of a plasma display panel in which the phosphor layer 78 is disposed only on the glass substrate 79, the view is disturbed by the barriers 75 and 76. Thus, the viewing angle of display of a panel of the prior art is narrow and it is narrower as the fineness of the display image elements becomes higher. Further, the surface area of the phosphor layer 78 in the unit luminescent area EUj, i.e., the substantial luminescence area, is small, which



renders the brightness of display low even when viewed from the right front side of the panel.

To solve this problem, in accordance with the present invention, the phosphor layer is formed not only on the surface of one substrate facing the display electrodes but also on the side walls of the barrier. Further, on the surface of the one substrate, the phosphor layer is also formed on the address electrode, even if present.

In this construction, it is apparent that the viewing angle of display is widened since the phosphor layers on the side walls of the barriers contribute to the display and the luminescent area is enlarged by the phosphor covering the barriers and the address electrode.

Fig. 7 shows another example of a plasma display panel according to the present invention which is very similar to that shown in Fig. 2 except that the barriers 19 and 29 are formed on both substrates 11 and 21, respectively.

Fig. 8 shows a further example of a plasma display panel according to the present invention which is very similar to that shown in Fig. 2 except that the display electrodes have a particular shape. In Figs. 7 and 8, the reference numbers denoting parts corresponding to the parts of Fig. 2 are the same as in Fig. 2.

The barriers 19 and 29 are made of a low melting point glass and correspond to each other to define the discharge cells 30 and have a width of, for example, 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In the gap between the barriers 29 on the substrate 21, address electrodes 22 having a predetermined width, for example, 130  $\mu\text{m}$ , are disposed, for example, by printing and firing a pattern of a silver paste.

The phosphor layers 28 (28R, 28G and 28B) are coated on the entire surface of the glass substrate 21 including the side walls of the barriers 29 except for a top portion of the barriers 29 for contacting the member of the substrate 21, more specifically, a portion for contacting the protecting layer 18 of MgO in Figs. 2 and 8 and the barriers 19 in Fig. 7. Namely, almost the entire surface of the unit luminescent area EU including the side walls of the barriers 29 and the surface of the address electrodes 22 are covered with the phosphor layers 28.

In the plasma display panel shown in Fig. 8, the display electrodes X' and Y' comprise transparent conductor strips 41' having cutouts K for localizing the discharge and strips of metal layers 42 having a constant width. Namely, the transparent conductor strips 41' are arranged with a predetermined discharge gap at a central portion of a unit luminescent area EU and larger widths at both end portions of the unit luminescent area EU to restrict the discharge so that discharge interference between the adjacent unit luminescent areas EU is prevented and, as a result, a wide driving voltage margin is obtained. Here, the total width of the display electrodes X' and Y' and the gap therebetween is made to be not more than 70 % of the width of the unit luminescent area EU or the pitch of the adjacent display elec-

trodes.

On the rear glass substrate 21, an underlying layer 23, an address electrode 22, barriers 29 (29A and 29B) and phosphor layers 28 (28R, 28G and 28B) are laminated or formed.

The underlying layer 23 is of a low melting point glass, and but has higher melting point than the barriers 29, and serves to prevent deformation of the address electrodes 22 and the barriers 29 during thick film formation by absorbing a solvent from pastes for the address electrodes 22 and the barriers 29. The underlying layer 23 also serves as a light reflecting layer by coloring, e.g., white by adding an oxide or the like.

The address electrodes 22 are preferably of silver which can have a white surface by selecting suitable firing conditions.

The barriers 29 have a height almost corresponding to the distance of the discharge space 30 between the two substrates 11 and 21 and may be composed of low melting point glasses having different colors depending on the portions. The top portion 29B of the barriers 29 has a dark color, such as black, for improving the display contrast and the other portion 29A of the barriers 29 has a light color, such as white, for improving the brightness of the display. This kind of barrier 29 can be made by printing a low melting point glass paste containing a white colorant, such as aluminum oxide or magnesium oxide, several times, followed by printing a low melting point glass paste containing a black colorant and then firing both low melting point glass pastes together.

The phosphor layers 28 (R, G and B) are coated so as to cover the entire inner surface of the glass substrate 21 except for portions of the barriers 29 that are to make contact with the protecting layer 18 on the substrate 11 and portions nearby. Namely, the walls of the substrate 21 in the discharge space of the unit luminescent area EU, including the side walls of the barriers 29 and the address electrodes 22, are almost entirely covered with the phosphor layers 28. R, G and B denote red, green and blue colors of luminescence of the phosphor layers 28, respectively.

It is possible for indium oxide or the like to be added to the phosphor layers 28 to provide conductivity in order to prevent a stack of electric charge at the time of the selective discharge and make the drive easy and stable depending on a driving method.

In this embodiment of Fig. 8, the phosphor layers 28 cover almost the entire surface of the barriers 29, which have an enlarged phosphor area compared to that of the embodiment of Fig. 7, so that the viewing angle and the brightness of the display are improved.

Further, since the underlying layer 23 and the barriers 29A are rendered a light color, such as white, the light that is emitted toward the background side is reflected by these light color members so that the efficiency of the utilization of light is improved, which is advantageous for obtaining a high display brightness.

Fig. 9 shows the brightness of panels at various



view angles. The solid line shows a panel A in which the phosphor layers 28 also cover the side walls 29 of the barriers and the broken line shows a panel B in which the phosphor layers 28 do not cover the side walls 29 of the barriers. The panels A and B have the same construction but do not have the same phosphor coverage. It is seen from Fig. 9 that at the right front side of the display surface H (view angle of  $0^\circ$ ), the brightness of the panel A is about 1.35 times that of the panel B, and in a wide viewing angle of  $-60^\circ$  to  $+60^\circ$ , the brightness of the panel A is above or almost equal to that of the panel B obtained at the right front of the display surface H.

Fig. 10 shows the dependency of the display brightness on the view angle, which shows that the brightness of the display dependent on the view angle of a reflection type panel with phosphor layers on the side walls of the barriers is even better than that of a transmission type panel, i.e., a panel in which the phosphor layers are disposed on a glass substrate of the side of the display surface H.

As described before, it was found that the ratio of the total width of the display electrode pair X and Y including the width of the gap therebetween to the entire width of a unit luminescent area EU (hereinafter referred to as "electrode occupy ratio") should be not more than 70 %, in order to avoid discharge interference between the adjacent lines L or display electrode pairs when there are no barriers between the adjacent lines L or display electrode pairs. In other words, barriers between adjacent lines L or display electrode pairs are not necessary and can be eliminated if said electrode occupy ratio is selected to be not more than 70 % of the entire width of a unit luminescent area EU.

Fig. 11 shows the firing voltage  $V_f$  and the minimum sustain voltage  $V_{sm}$  when said electrode occupy ratio is varied. As seen in Fig. 11, if the electrode occupy ratio exceeds over about 0.7, the firing voltage  $V_f$  is decreased and erroneous discharge between the adjacent lines of display electrodes may easily occur, but if the electrode occupy ratio is not more than about 0.7, the discharge is stable. If the electrode occupy ratio is not more than about 0.7, the minimum sustain voltage  $V_{sm}$  is also stable. If the electrode occupy ratio is more than about 0.7, the minimum sustain voltage  $V_{sm}$  is raised by discharge interference between adjacent lines L. Thus, a stable discharge operation or a wide operating margin can be obtained by selecting the electrode occupy ratio to be not more than about 0.7.

It is apparent that by eliminating barriers between adjacent unit luminescent areas defined along the extending direction of address electrodes, the effective display area and the brightness of the display can be improved and fabrication process becomes very easy.

Nevertheless, if the width of each of the display electrodes X and Y is less than about  $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , the electrodes tend to be broken and the electrode occupy ratio should preferably be not less than about 0.15.

Furthermore, in the embodiments of Figs. 2 and 8, the discharge spaces are defined only by the barriers 29, in contrast to the embodiment of Fig. 7 where the discharge spaces are defined by the barriers 19 and 29 formed on both substrates 11 and 21. This permits the tolerance of the patterns of the barriers 29 to be enlarged significantly. For example, in the embodiment where the discharge spaces are defined by the barriers 19 and 29 formed on both substrates 11 and 21, if the unit luminescent area EU has a pitch of  $220\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , the tolerance of the patterns of each of the barriers 19 and 29 should be very severe,  $\pm$  about  $8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . In contrast, if the barriers 29 are made only on one side, the tolerance of the patterns thereof may be about some hundreds of  $\mu\text{m}$  and the pattern alignment is significantly simplified and even a cheap glass substrate having significant shrinkage during firing may be used.

Fig. 12 shows the relationships between the firing voltage  $V_f$  and the minimum sustain voltage  $V_{sm}$  with the distance between the top of the barriers 29 and the protecting layer 18 of the opposite side substrate 11. The distance between the top of the barriers 29 and the protecting layer 18 of the opposite side substrate 11 was determined by measuring the difference in the height of the barriers 29 by the depth of focus through a metallurgical microscope. In the measured panel, the barriers 29 had top portions having a width larger than  $15\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

It is seen from Fig. 12 that if the distance between the top of the barriers 29 and the protecting layer 18 of the opposite side substrate 11 is more than  $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , it is difficult to obtain a wide margin. Accordingly, if said distance is not more than  $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , and preferably not more than  $10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , a wide margin can be obtained. To attain this, it is preferred that the difference in height of the barriers be within  $\pm 5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

Such a uniform height of barriers may be obtained by a method of forming a layer with a uniform thickness followed by etching or sand blasting the layer to form the barriers.

Further, it was found that the top portions of the barriers should preferably be made flat. Fig. 13 shows the relationship between the firing voltage  $V_f$  and minimum sustain voltage  $V_{sm}$ , and the width of the top flat portions of the barriers. The barriers having flat top portions were made by the above etching method. In Fig. 13  $V_f(N)$  represents the maximum firing voltage,  $V_f(1)$  represents the minimum firing voltage,  $V_{sm}(N)$  represents the maximum of the minimum sustain voltage, and  $V_{sm}(1)$  represents the minimum of the minimum sustain voltage. As seen in Fig. 13, if the width of flat top portions of the barriers is not less than  $7.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , and more preferably not less than  $15\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , a wide margin can be obtained.

Such flat top portions of the barriers may be obtained by polishing the top portions of the barriers. This polishing also serves to obtain barriers with a uniform height.

In accordance with the present invention, the phosphor layers 28 are formed so as to cover the address

electrodes 22 or A and side walls of the barriers so that the effective luminescent area is enlarged. In the conventional erase addressing method as shown in Fig. 5 for a panel as shown in Fig. 4, electric charges on the phosphors or the insulators are not sufficiently cancelled or neutralized and erroneous addressing may occur. Accordingly, a drive method for successfully treating the electric charges is required.

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, this problem is solved by providing an ac plasma display panel in which the phosphor layers cover the address electrodes with an erase address type drive control system by which once all of the image elements corresponding to the display electrodes are written, an erase pulse is applied to one of the pair of the display electrodes and simultaneously an electric field control pulse for neutralizing the applied erase pulse is selectively applied to the address electrodes.

In this erase address system, a discharge between the address electrodes 22 and the display electrodes X and Y does not occur and therefore wall charges that prevent the addressing are not stacked on the phosphor layers 28 existing between the address electrodes 22 and the discharge spaces 30.

In another embodiment, there is provided a write address type drive control system by which, in displaying a line corresponding to a pair of the display electrodes, a line select pulse is applied to one of the pair of the display electrodes and simultaneously an electric field address pulse for writing is selectively applied to the address electrodes.

In a further embodiment, the above write address type drive control system is constituted such that in displaying a line corresponding to a pair of the display electrodes, all of the image elements corresponding to the display electrodes are once subject to writing and erasing discharges to store positive electric charges on said phosphor layers and negative electric charges on said dielectric layer.

In these write address type drive control systems, the stack of charges on the address electrodes 22 or A permits addressing by a selective discharge pulse PA having a low voltage height  $V_a$  and by stacking positive charges on the address electrodes 22 or A prior to the addressing, the electric potential relationships between the respective electrodes during the display period CH can be made advantageous in preventing ion bombardment to the phosphor layers 28.

Fig. 14 is a block diagram schematically showing the construction of an example of a plasma display device of the above embodiment. The plasma display device 100 comprises a plasma display panel 1 and a drive control system 2. The plasma display panel 1 and drive control system 2 are electrically connected to each other by a flexible printed board, not shown.

The plasma display panel 1 has a structure as shown in Fig. 2, 7 or 8. Fig. 15 schematically shows the electrode construction of the plasma display panel 1.

The drive control system 2 comprises a scan control part 110, an X electrode drive circuit 141 corresponding to the X display electrodes, a Y electrode drive circuit 142 corresponding to the Y display electrodes and an A electrode drive circuit 143 corresponding to the address electrodes A or 22, an A/D converter 120, and a frame memory 130.

The respective drive circuits 141 to 143 comprise a high voltage switching element for discharge and a logic circuit for on-off operation of the switching element and apply predetermined drive voltages, i.e., the discharge sustain pulse PS, the writing pulse PW, erasing pulse PD and electric potential control pulse PC to respective electrodes X, Y and A in accordance with the control by the scan control part 110.

The A/D converter 120 converts the analog input signals externally given as display information to the image data of digital signals by quantization. The frame memory 130 stores the image data for one frame output from the A/D converter 120.

The scan control part 110 controls the respective drive circuits 141 to 143 based on the image data for one frame stored in the frame memory 130, in accordance with the erase address system described below.

The scan control part 110 comprises a discharge sustain pulse generating circuit 111, a writing pulse generating circuit 112, an erasing pulse generating circuit 113, and an electric field control pulse generating circuit 114, which generate switching control signals corresponding to the respective pulses PS, PW, PD and PC.

In this plasma display device 100, the matrix display is performed by an erase address system in which selective erasing is carried out without selective discharge. Fig. 16 is the voltage waveform showing the driving method for the plasma display device 100.

For the plasma display device 100, in the initial address cycle CA in the line display period T, in the same manner as in the prior art as shown in Fig. 5, a discharge sustain pulse PS is applied to the display electrode Y and simultaneously a writing pulse is applied to the display electrode X. In Fig. 16, the inclined line in the discharge sustain pulse PS indicates that it is selectively applied to lines. By this operation, all surface discharge cells are made to be in a written state.

After the discharge sustain pulses PS are alternately applied to the display electrodes X and Y to stabilize the written states, and at an end stage of the address cycle CA, an erase pulse PD is applied to the display electrode Y and a surface discharge occurs.

The erase pulse PD is short in pulse width, 1  $\mu$ s to 2  $\mu$ s. As a result, wall charges on a line as a unit are lost by the discharge caused by the erase pulse PD. However, by taking a timing with the erase pulse PD, a positive electric field control pulse PC having a wave height  $V_c$  is applied to address electrodes A or 22 corresponding to unit luminescent areas EU to be illuminated in the line. In Fig. 16, the inclined line in the electric field control pulse PC indicates that it is selectively applied to the

respective unit luminescent areas EU in the line.

In the unit luminescent areas EU where the electric field control pulse PC is applied, the electric field due to the erase pulse PD is neutralized so that the surface discharge for erase is prevented and the wall charges necessary for display remain. Namely, addressing is performed by a selective erase in which the written states of the surface discharge cells to be illuminated are kept.

In this addressing, since no discharge occurs between the address electrodes A or 22 and the display electrodes X and Y, wall charges that prevent the addressing are not stacked on the phosphor layers 28 even if the phosphor layers 28 that are insulative exist on the address electrodes A or 22. Accordingly, erroneous illumination is prevented and an adequate display can be realized.

In the display period CH following the address cycle CA, the discharge sustain pulse PS is alternately applied to the display electrodes X and Y to illuminate the phosphor layers 28. The display of an image is established by repeating the above operation for all line display periods.

Fig. 17 is a block diagram showing the construction of another example of a plasma display device 200; Fig. 18 shows the voltage waveform of a drive method of the plasma display device 200; and Figs. 19A to 19H are schematic sectional views of the plasma display panel showing the charge stack states at the timing (a) to (h) of Fig. 18.

The plasma display device 200 comprises a plasma display panel as illustrated in Fig. 2, 7 or 8 and a drive control system 3 for driving the plasma display device 200.

The drive control system 3 comprises a scan control part 210 in which a discharge sustain pulse generating circuit 211 and a selective discharge pulse generating circuit 214 are provided.

In this plasma display device 200, the matrix display is performed by a write addressing system.

Referring to Fig. 18, in the display of a line, a discharge sustain pulse PS is selectively applied to the display electrode Y and a selective discharge pulse PA is selectively applied to the address electrodes A or 22 corresponding to unit luminescent areas EU to be illuminated in the line depending on the image. By this, opposite discharges between the address electrodes A or 22 and the display electrode Y or selective discharges occur, so that the surface discharge cells C are set into written states and the addressing finishes.

In this example, however, prior to the addressing, the charge stack state for alleviating the ion bombardment damage to the phosphor layers 28 has been formed in the manner as described below.

First, at a normal state, a positive discharge sustain voltage Vs has been applied to the display electrodes X and Y so that the pulse base potential of the display electrodes X and Y is made positive.

At an initial stage of the address cycle CA, a writing pulse PW is applied to the display electrode X so as to make the potential thereof a predetermined negative potential,  $-V_w$ .

As a result, as shown in Fig. 19A, a positive charge, i.e., ions of discharge gas, having a polarity opposite to that of the applied voltage, is stacked on the portion of the dielectric layer 17 above the display electrode X (hereinafter referred to as "portion above the display electrode X") and a negative charge is stacked on the portion of the dielectric layer 17 above the display electrode Y (hereinafter referred to as "portion above the display electrode Y"). As a result of the relative electric field relationships of the address electrodes A or 22 and the display electrodes X and Y, a negative charge is stacked on a portion of the phosphor layers 28 that covers the address electrodes A or 22 and opposes the display electrode X and a positive charge is stacked on a portion of the phosphor layers 28 that opposes the display electrode Y.

Next the display electrode X is returned to the pulse base potential and the display electrode Y is made to be at the ground potential, i.e., zero volts. Namely, a discharge sustain pulse PS is applied to the display electrode Y. At this time, as shown in Fig. 19B, the polarities of the charges of the portions above the display electrodes X and Y are reversed by the surface discharge and the charge on the portion of the phosphors 28 above the address electrode A or 22 that opposes the display electrode X is reversed to positive.

Then, after a discharge sustain pulse PS is applied to the display electrode X, the display electrode Y is returned to the pulse base potential to reverse the polarities of the charges on the portions above the display electrodes X and Y, as shown in Fig. 19C.

While a discharge sustain pulse PS is applied to the display electrode X or the display electrode X is the ground potential, a discharge sustain pulse PS is also applied to the display electrode Y and the display electrodes X and Y are returned to the pulse base potential in this order with a very short timing difference ( $t$ ) of about  $1 \mu s$ . As a result, a surface discharge occurs at the time when the display electrode X is returned to the pulse base potential, but after said very short time ( $t$ ), the display electrodes X and Y attain the same potential and the surface discharge immediately stops so that the charges on the portions above the display electrodes X and Y are lost.

Nevertheless, then, since the pulse base potential is positive and a potential difference appears between the display electrodes X and Y and the address electrodes A or 22, a negative charge is uniformly stacked on the portions above the display electrodes X and Y and a positive charge is uniformly stacked on the portions above the address electrodes A or 22, as shown in Fig. 19D. In this state, the cells are in the erased state.

In this way, the charge stack state is formed for all surface discharge cells C corresponding to one line. At

an end stage of the address cycle CA, a surface discharge occurs between the address electrodes A or 22 and the display electrode Y. As a result of the opposite discharge, a positive charge is stacked on the portion above the display electrode Y and negative charges are stacked on the portion above the display electrode X and on the portions above the address electrodes A or 22.

In the following display cycle CH, a discharge sustain pulse PS is alternately applied to the display electrodes X and Y to illuminate the phosphor layers 28, during which the surface discharge occurs at every instance when one of the display electrodes X and Y becomes a negative potential to the pulse base potential and at the time of generating the surface discharge, the address electrodes A or 22 in the state of capacitor coupling with the display electrodes X and Y become a positive potential relative to the negative potential of the display electrodes X and Y. As a result, movement of positive charges, i.e., ions, toward the address electrodes A or 22 is prevented so that the ion bombardment to the phosphors 28 is alleviated.

In the display cycle CH, the polarities of the charges on the portions above the display electrodes X and Y and the address electrodes A or 22 are changed as shown in Figs. 19F to 19H.

In the write address system, since the address finishes by the discharge at a rising edge of the selective discharge pulse PA, in contrast to the erase address system where the address finishes by the self-erase discharge immediately after the selective discharge pulse PA, disadvantageous effects of the stack of charges on the portions above the address electrodes A or 22 do not appear and the address is stabilized even by the wall charges when the selective discharge pulse PA has a voltage height  $V_a$  that is low.

The full color display can be attained by performing the above operation to each of the three primary color luminescent areas EU. The graded display can be attained by adequately selecting the number of the surface discharge during respective divided periods.

In the above embodiments, the discharge can be stabilized even when the phosphor layers 28 are formed to cover the address electrodes A or 22 and thus improvement of the brightness of display and the viewing angle can be attained. The results are shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

The phosphor layers are typically coated on a substrate by a screen printing method, which is advantageous in productivity compared to the photolithography method and effectively prevents inadvertent mixing of different color phosphors. Conventionally, the typical phosphor paste contains a phosphor in an amount of 60 to 70 % by weight and a square squeezer is used at a set angle of  $90^\circ$ .

Nevertheless, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the phosphor layers 28 are coated not only on the surface of a substrate 21 but also on side

walls of barriers 29 having a height of, for example, about  $100\ \mu\text{m}$ , which necessitates the dropping of a phosphor paste from a screen set at a height of about  $100\ \mu\text{m}$  above the surface of the substrate 21 onto the surface of the substrate 21 and makes a uniform printing area and thickness difficult. The nonuniform printed area and thickness of the phosphors degrade the display quality, e.g. by creating uneven brightness or color tones, and make the discharge characteristic unstable.

Fig. 20 shows an ideal coating, i.e., the uniform coating of a phosphor layer 28 on the side walls of barriers 29 and on the substrate 21 and the address electrode 22.

The present invention solves this problem by a process comprising forming barriers on a substrate, screen printing phosphor pastes so as to fill the cavity formed between the barriers on the substrate with the phosphor pastes and then firing the phosphor pastes so as to reduce the volume of the phosphor pastes, form recesses between the barriers on the substrate, and form phosphor layers covering, almost entirely, the side walls of the barriers and the surface of the substrate. In this process, the amount of the filled phosphor pastes is determined by the volume of the cavity between the barriers on the substrate and is therefore constant. Thus, a uniform printing or coating can be made.

The thickness of the phosphor layer obtainable after firing is almost in proportion to the content of the phosphor in the phosphor paste, as shown in Fig. 21. On the other hand, the brightness of the display is increased as the thickness of the phosphor layer is thickened up to about  $60\ \mu\text{m}$  and a practically adequate brightness is obtained by a thickness of the phosphor layer of about  $10\ \mu\text{m}$  or more. On the other hand, as the thickness of the phosphor layer is increased, the selective discharge initiation voltage is also increased and if the thickness of the phosphor layer is over  $50\ \mu\text{m}$ , selective discharge becomes difficult in a drive voltage margin. Accordingly, the thickness of the phosphor layer is preferably 10 to  $50\ \mu\text{m}$ . This suggests that a phosphor paste having a content of a phosphor of 10 to 50 % by weight be used.

Referring to Figs. 22A to 22C, first, on a glass substrate 21, address electrodes 22 of, e.g., silver about  $60\ \mu\text{m}$  thick and barriers 29 of a low melting point glass about  $130\ \mu\text{m}$  high are formed by the screen printing method, respectively. Here, for example, a screen mask in which openings having a width, for example, about  $60\ \mu\text{m}$  are arranged at a constant pitch (p), for example,  $220\ \mu\text{m}$  is used for printing a silver paste and a glass paste to form the address electrodes 22 and the barriers 29. In this case, the address electrodes 22 would have a width of about 60 to  $70\ \mu\text{m}$  and the barriers 29 would have a bottom width ( $w_1$ ) of about  $80\ \mu\text{m}$  and a top width ( $w_2$ ) of about  $40\ \mu\text{m}$ .

As shown in Fig. 22A, a screen 80, in which openings 81 having a predetermined width are formed at a pitch triple the pitch (p) is arranged over the glass substrate 21 so as to contact the tops of the barriers 29 and

adequately align the glass substrate 21.

Then a phosphor paste 28a comprising a phosphor having a predetermined luminescent color, for example, red, and a vehicle is dropped through the openings 81 into the space between the barriers 29. The used phosphor paste 28a has a content of phosphor of 10 to 50 % by weight, in order to make the thickness of the phosphor layer 28 not more than 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . The vehicle of the phosphor paste 28a may comprise a cellulose or acrylic resin thickener and an organic solvent such as alcohol or ester.

In addition, the phosphor paste 28a is pushed as much as possible toward the space between the barriers 29, in order to substantially fill the space. To attain this, a square squeezer 82 is used and the set angle  $\theta$  is set to 70 to 85°.

The square squeezer 82 is, for example, a hard rubber in the form of a bar having a rectangular and usually square cross section attached to a holder 83. A practical square squeezer 82 has a length (d) of the diagonal line in the cross section of about 10 to 15 mm.

The set angle  $\theta$  of the square squeezer 82 is an angle formed by a line connecting the contact point and the center of the square squeezer 82 with the surface of the screen mask 80 in the direction of movement of the square squeezer 82 from the contact point, when the square squeezer 82 makes contact with the screen mask 80 at a point and moves in the direction of the arrow M1 while maintaining contact. When the set angle is 70° to 85°, a cross angle of the surface of the screen mask 80 and the surface facing the screen mask 80 of the square squeezer 82 is 25° to 40°, which is smaller than 45° when the set angle is conventionally set to 90°. As a result, a force applied to the phosphor paste 28a is increased and a larger amount of the phosphor paste 28a can be extruded from the openings 81 into the spaces between the barriers.

Then, the other phosphor pastes, for green (G) and blue (B) luminescences, are also filled in the predetermined spaces between the barriers 29 in order. The phosphor pastes have a content of phosphor of 10 to 50 % by weight. Thus, all spaces between the barriers 29 are filled with predetermined phosphor pastes 28a (R, G and B), as shown in Fig. 22B.

The phosphor pastes 28a (R, G and B) are then dried and fired at a temperature of about 500 to 600 °C. Thereby, the vehicle evaporates and the volumes of the phosphor pastes 28a are decreased significantly, so that the phosphor layers 28 having almost ideal forms as shown in Fig. 22C are obtained.

Of course, the content of the phosphor in the phosphor paste 28a may be adequately selected depending on the volume of the space between the barriers, the area of the inner surface of said space, the desired brightness and discharge characteristics, and other conditions.

Fig. 23 is a perspective view of a plasma display panel in which H denotes the display surface, EH de-

notes the display area or discharge area, 11 and 21 denote the glass substrates, and 22 denotes the address electrodes. The display electrodes X and Y are similarly formed but not shown. After the predetermined elements are formed thereon, the glass substrates 11 and 21 are faced and assembled together, sealed along the periphery, evacuated inside and filled with a discharge gas. This panel is electrically connected with an external drive circuit, not shown, through a flexible printed board or the like, not shown. The ends of the respective electrodes are enlarged and each of the glass substrates 11 and 21 extends from the other one of the substrates at opposite sides, so that the enlarged portions of the electrodes are disposed on the extended portions for connecting with outer leads.

Now referring to Figs. 24A and 24B, the address electrodes 22 and barriers 29 on the glass substrate 21 are typically formed in a process comprising the steps of first printing patterns 22a of the address electrodes of, e.g., a silver paste through a screen printing, second repeatedly printing patterns 29a of the barriers of, e.g., a glass paste until a predetermined thickness through a screen printing, and then firing the patterns 22a and 29a together. The patterns 22a of the silver paste may be fired before the printing of the patterns 29a of the glass paste.

In this process, it is difficult to make an alignment of the address electrodes 22 and barriers 29 because of size dispersion of the printing mask and it is difficult to manufacture a very fine and large-sized panel.

Printing masks have a size dispersion of mask patterns caused by the limitation of mask manufacturing processes. For example, if the address electrodes 22 have a length L of 40cm, the size dispersion of the mask patterns from one end strip pattern to the other end strip pattern may be  $\pm$  about 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . The total of these size dispersions of the printing masks for the address electrodes 22 and the barriers 29 may be 100  $\mu\text{m}$  at maximum. The size dispersion becomes larger as the printing mask becomes larger.

Accordingly, if one end of the glass substrate 21 is used as the alignment reference, the difference of the pitch of the printing mask for the barriers 29 is added with the difference of the pitch of the printing mask for the address electrodes 22 at the other end of the glass substrate 21 and accordingly, the alignment between the address electrodes 22 and the barriers 29 is degraded significantly. Therefore, the alignment of the printing masks is finely adjusted so as to obtain a uniform distribution of the patterns, but it is not easy to avoid overlaps between the address electrodes 22 and the barriers 29. If the size dispersion of the patterns is large, the fine adjustment of the masks cannot be effective.

The present invention solves the above problem by a process of printing a material for main portions of the address electrodes with a printing mask, separately printing a material for end portions of the address electrodes for connecting with outer leads, and then printing

a material for the barriers with the same printing mask.

Since the patterns of the main portions of the address electrodes and the patterns of the barriers are printed using the same printing mask, the pitches of the main portions of the address electrodes and the corresponding pitches of the barriers cannot be different, irrespective of the size dispersion of the patterns of the printing mask. Accordingly, the main portions of the address electrodes and the barriers can be easily aligned by simply parallel shifting the printing mask a certain distance.

Now referring to Fig. 25A, silver paste patterns 22Ba for connecting portions 22B of address electrodes 22 are printed on a glass substrate 21 with a printing mask, not shown. The connecting portions 22B of address electrodes 22 are disposed outside the display area EH and comprise, for example, enlarged portions 91 for external connection and portions 92 for connecting with the main portions of the address electrodes 22, as shown in Fig. 25A.

In this example, the connecting portions 22B are arranged outside the display area EH for alternate ones of the address electrodes 22 on respective sides. That is, the printing mask has such a pattern that the connecting portions 22B are arranged on either side at a pitch of double said pitch of the address electrodes 22. The width  $W_1$  of the portions 92 at an end of the connecting portions 22B for connecting with the main portions 22A of the address electrodes 22 is made larger than the width  $w_{10}$  of the main portions 22A of the address electrodes 22, thereby making alignment of these portions 92 and 22A easy.

After the silver paste 22Ba is dried, silver paste patterns 22Aa for the main portions 22A of the address electrodes 22 are printed using a printing mask as shown in Fig. 25B on the glass substrate 21 so as to partially overlap with the silver paste patterns 22Ba, as shown in Fig. 25C.

The main portions 22A of the address electrodes 22 include a discharge portion defining the discharge cells in the display area EH and minor portions extending outside the display area EH from the discharge portion.

The printing mask 90 has a mask pattern comprising a plurality of strip openings 95 for the main portions 22A of the address electrodes 22. The openings 95 have a width  $w_{10}$  of, e.g., 60  $\mu\text{m}$ , and a pitch of, e.g., 220  $\mu\text{m}$ . These sizes are design sizes and therefore the actual size may be slightly different depending on manufacturing.

Alternate ones of the openings 95 extrude from the adjacent openings 95 a distance (d) to make the alignment with the connecting portions 22B or the silver paste patterns thereof 22Ba easy.

Then, the printing mask 90 is cleaned by removing the adhered silver paste with a solvent or the like. Again using the same printing mask 90, low melting point glass paste patterns 29a for the barriers 29 are printed in a lamination manner several times, as shown in Fig. 25D.

At this time, the printing mask 90 can be placed at a location that is parallel shifted by half of the pitch (p) from the location when it was placed for printing the main portions 22Aa of the address electrodes, with the glass substrate 21 as a reference. Accordingly, the mask alignment can be substantially eliminated.

Then, the silver paste patterns 22Aa and 22Ba and the low melting point glass paste patterns 29a are fired together to form the address electrodes 22 and the barriers 29, as shown in Fig. 25D. Fig. 25E corresponds to a portion BB enclosed by the two-dotted-line in Fig. 25D.

When the width  $w_{10}$  of the openings 95 of the printing mask 90 is made to be 60  $\mu\text{m}$ , the practically obtained address electrodes 22 have a width of about 60 to 70  $\mu\text{m}$ , and the practically obtained barriers 29 have a width of about 80  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In the above example, since a display is not disturbed by overlap of the barriers 29 with the connecting portions 22B, the width of the portions 92 of the connecting portions 22B may be sufficiently enlarged, for example, to the same width as that of the enlarged portions 91 so that the alignment of the connecting portions 22B and the main portions 22A of the address electrodes 22 can be made easier.

It is apparent that the materials for the address electrodes or the barriers may vary.

#### Claims

1. A color surface discharge type plasma display device comprising :

a first substrate (11) and a second substrate (21) facing each other, and defining a space therebetween in which a discharge gas is filled, said first substrate being provided, on an inner surface thereof facing said second substrate, with :

- a plurality of pairs of mutually parallel display electrodes (X, Y), each pair of display electrodes defining a display line (L) and constituting an electrode pair for surface discharge, and
- a dielectric layer (17) covering said display electrodes ;

said second substrate being provided, on an inner surface thereof facing said first substrate, with :

- a plurality of address electrode lines (22) insulated from the display electrodes and running in a direction intersecting the display electrodes ;
- barriers (29) provided between adjacent ones of said address electrodes and paral-

lel therewith ; and

- phosphor layers (28R, 28G, 28B) forming a linear pattern in groups of three phosphor layers, different from each other in luminescent color, arranged successively and repeatedly so that said pattern repeats in the longitudinal direction of said display lines, said phosphor layers being formed between adjacent said barriers and extending continuously along each of said address electrodes facing the display electrodes,

whereby the plasma discharge space between said first and second substrates forms an array of image elements, each comprised of three successive phosphor layers of different colors and a display line (L) defined by a pair of display electrodes.

2. A device according to claim 1, wherein said image element has an area of almost a square and each of said three phosphor layers (28R, 28G, 28B) has a rectangular shape that is obtained by dividing said square of the image element and is long in a direction perpendicular to said display electrodes (X, Y).
3. A device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said first substrate (11) is transparent so as to be disposed on the side (H) facing a viewer compared with said second substrate (21) having the phosphor layers (28R, 28G, 28B).
4. A device according to claim 3, wherein said display electrodes (X, Y) have partial cutouts in such a shape that the surface discharge is localized to a portion between the display electrodes (X, Y) without the cutout in each unit luminescent area.
5. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the total width of a pair of the display electrodes (X, Y) and a gap for discharge formed between said pair of the display electrodes is less than 70% of a pitch of said pairs of display electrodes (X, Y).
6. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said barriers (29) have side walls and said phosphor layers (28R, 28G, 28B) extend to and almost entirely cover the side walls of said barriers.
7. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein said address electrodes (22) exist on a face of the second substrate (21) opposite to said display electrodes (X, Y) and said address electrodes (22) are entirely covered with said phosphor layers (28R, 28G, 28B).
8. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 7, further comprising an underlying layer (23) of a low melting point glass, containing a light color colorant, formed on said second substrate (21), said address electrodes (22) being formed on said underlying layer (23).
9. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein at least part of said barriers (29) comprises a low melting point glass containing a light color colorant.
10. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said barriers (29) comprise a low melting point glass containing a dark color colorant in a top portion thereof and a low melting point glass admixed with a light color colorant in the other portion thereof.
11. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 10, further comprising an erase address type drive control system by which, once all of the image elements corresponding to the display electrodes (X, Y) are written, an erase pulse is applied to one of the pair of the display electrodes (X, Y) and simultaneously an electric field control pulse for neutralizing the applied erase pulse is selectively applied to the address electrodes (22).
12. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 11, further comprising a write address type drive control system by which, in displaying a line corresponding to a pair of the display electrodes (X, Y), a discharge display pulse is applied to one of the pair of the display electrodes (X, Y) and simultaneously an electric field control pulse for writing is selectively applied to the address electrodes (22).
13. A device according to claim 12, wherein said write address type drive control system is constituted such that in displaying a line corresponding to a pair of the display electrodes (X, Y), once all of the image elements corresponding to the display electrodes (X, Y) are subject to writing and erasing discharges, to store positive electric charges above said phosphor layers and negative electric charges above said dielectric layer, an electric discharge display pulse is applied to one of the pair of the display electrodes (X, Y) to make said one of the pair of the display electrodes (X, Y) negative in electric potential relative to the other of the pair of the display electrodes, and an electric discharge pulse is selectively applied to the address electrodes (22) to make the address electrodes positive in electric potential relative to said one of the pair of the display electrodes (X, Y).
14. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 13,



wherein each of said display electrodes (X, Y) comprises a combination of a transparent conductor line (41) and a metal line (42) in contact with said transparent conductor line (41) and having a width narrower than that of the transparent conductor line (41) and is disposed on the side of a viewer compared to the phosphor layers (28R, 28G, 28B).

15. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein said barriers (29) extend from and are fixed only to said second substrate (21).

16. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein each of said barriers is formed by a first barrier portion (19) formed on the first substrate (11) and a second barrier portion (29) formed on the second substrate (21).

17. A device according to claim 15, wherein said barriers (29) have a difference in height within 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

18. A device according to claim 15 or 17, wherein said barriers (29) have a flat top surface.

19. A process for manufacturing a color surface discharge plasma display device as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 18, in which said address electrodes (22) and said barriers (29) are parallel to each other and said address electrodes (22) comprise a main portion (22A) for display parallel to said barriers (29) and a portion (22B) at an end of said main portion (22A) for connecting outer leads, said process comprising the steps of:

printing a material for forming said main portions (22A) of the address electrodes (22) using a printing mask;  
printing a material for forming said outer lead-connecting portions (22B), and  
printing a material for forming said barriers (29) using said printing mask used for printing said material for forming the main portions (22A) of the address electrodes (22).

20. A process for manufacturing a color surface discharge plasma display device as set forth in claim 6, comprising the steps of:

forming said barriers (29) on said second substrate (21);  
almost filling gaps between said barriers (29) above said second substrate (21) with a phosphor paste,  
firing said phosphor paste to reduce the volume of said phosphor paste and thus to form recesses between said barriers (29) and to form a phosphor layer (28R, 28G, 28B) covering almost the entire surfaces of side walls of said

barriers (29) and overlying said second substrate (21) between said barriers (29).

21. A process according to claim 20, wherein said phosphor paste comprises a phosphor in an amount of 10 to 50% by weight.

22. A process according to claim 20, wherein said filling of said phosphor paste is performed by screen printing said phosphor paste into said gaps with a square squeezer at a set angle of 70 to 85 degrees.

## Patentansprüche

1. Plasmaanzeigeanordnung vom Farboberflächenentladungstyp, mit:

einem ersten Substrat (11) und einem zweiten Substrat (21), die einander zugewandt sind, und einen Raum begrenzen, in den Entladungsgas eingefüllt ist,  
welches erste Substrat, an einer dem zweiten Substrat zugewandten Innenfläche davon, versehen ist mit:

- einer Vielzahl von Paaren zueinander paralleler Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y), wobei jedes Paar von Anzeigeelektroden eine Anzeigeeile (L) definiert und ein Elektrodenpaar für eine Oberflächenentladung darstellt, und
- einer dielektrischen Schicht (17), die diese Anzeigeelektroden bedeckt;

und welches zweite Substrat, an einer dem ersten Substrat zugewandten Innenfläche davon, versehen ist mit:

- einer Vielzahl von Adressenelektrodenzeilen (22), die von den Anzeigeelektroden isoliert sind und in einer die Anzeigeelektroden schneidenden Richtung verlaufen;
- Sperren (29), die zwischen benachbarten der Adressenelektroden und parallel dazu vorgesehen sind; und
- Phosphorschichten (28R, 28G, 28B), die ein lineares Muster in Gruppen von drei Phosphorschichten bilden, die sich voneinander in der Lumineszenzfarbe unterscheiden, die aufeinanderfolgend und wiederholt angeordnet sind, so daß sich das Muster in der Längsrichtung der Anzeigeeilen wiederholt, wobei die Phosphorschichten zwischen benachbarten der Sperren gebildet sind und sich kontinuierlich entlang jeder der den Anzeigeelektroden zugewandten Adressenelektroden er-

strecken,

wodurch der Plasmaentladungsraum zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Substrat ein Array von Bildelementen bildet, von denen jedes aus drei aufeinanderfolgenden Phosphorschichten mit verschiedenen Farben und einer von einem Paar von Anzeigeelektroden definierten Anzeigeeile (L) besteht.

2. Anordnung nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher das Bildelement nahezu einen Bereich eines Quadrats aufweist, und jede der drei Phosphorschichten (28R, 28G, 28B) eine rechteckige Form hat, die durch das Teilen des Quadrats des Bildelements erhalten wird und deren Länge in einer zu den Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) rechtwinkligen Richtung verläuft.
3. Anordnung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei welcher das erste Substrat (11) transparent ist, so daß es an der Seite (H) angeordnet ist, die einem Betrachter zugewandt ist, verglichen mit dem zweiten Substrat (21) mit den Phosphorschichten (28R, 28G, 28B).
4. Anordnung nach Anspruch 3, bei welcher die Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) teilweise Ausschnitte in einer derartigen Form aufweisen, daß die Oberflächenentladung an einem Teil zwischen den Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) ohne den Ausschnitt in jedem Lumineszenz-Einheitsbereich lokalisiert ist.
5. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, bei welcher die gesamte Breite eines Paares von Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) und eines zur Entladung zwischen dem Paar der Anzeigeelektroden gebildeten Spalts weniger als 70 % des Abstands der Paare von Anzeigeelektroden beträgt.
6. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, bei welcher die Sperren (29) Seitenwände aufweisen, und sich die Phosphorschichten (28R, 28G, 28B) zu den Seitenwänden der Sperren erstrecken und diese nahezu gänzlich bedecken.
7. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, bei welcher die Adressenelektroden (22) an einer Fläche des zweiten Substrats (21) vorliegen, die den Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) gegenüberliegt, und die Adressenelektroden (22) gänzlich mit den Phosphorschichten (28R, 28G, 28B) bedeckt sind.
8. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, ferner mit einer Unterlagsschicht (23) aus einem Glas mit niedrigem Schmelzpunkt, das ein Färbemittel mit heller Farbe enthält, die auf dem zweiten Substrat (21) gebildet ist, wobei die Adressenelektroden (22) auf dieser Unterlagsschicht gebildet sind.

9. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, bei welcher zumindest ein Teil der Sperren (29) ein Glas mit niedrigem Schmelzpunkt umfaßt, das ein Färbemittel mit heller Farbe enthält.
10. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, bei welcher die Sperren (29) ein Glas mit niedrigem Schmelzpunkt, das ein Färbemittel mit dunkler Farbe enthält, in einem oberen Teil davon und ein Glas mit niedrigem Schmelzpunkt, das mit einem Färbemittel mit heller Farbe gemischt ist, im anderen Teil davon umfassen.
11. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, ferner mit einem Treibsteuersystem vom Löschadressentyp, durch das, sobald alle der den Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) entsprechenden Bildelemente geschrieben sind, ein Löschimpuls an eine des Paares der Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) angelegt wird, und gleichzeitig ein elektrischer Feldsteuerimpuls zum Neutralisieren des angelegten Löschimpulses selektiv an die Adressenelektroden (22) angelegt wird.
12. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, ferner mit einem Treibsteuersystem vom Schreibadressentyp, durch das, beim Anzeigen einer Zeile, die einem Paar der Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) entspricht, ein Entladungsanzeigimpuls an eine des Paares der Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) angelegt wird, und gleichzeitig ein elektrischer Feldsteuerimpuls zum Schreiben selektiv an die Adressenelektroden (22) angelegt wird.
13. Anordnung nach Anspruch 12, bei welcher das Treibsteuersystem vom Schreibadressentyp derart gebildet ist, daß beim Anzeigen einer einem Paar der Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) entsprechenden Zeile, sobald alle der den Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) entsprechenden Bildelemente Schreib- und Löschenladungen ausgesetzt sind, um positive elektrische Ladungen über den Phosphorschichten und negative elektrische Ladungen über der dielektrischen Schicht zu speichern, ein elektrischer Entladungsanzeigimpuls an eine des Paares der Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) angelegt wird, um diese eine des Paares der Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) im elektrischen Potential relativ zur anderen des Paares der Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) negativ zu machen, und ein elektrischer Entladungsimpuls selektiv an die Adressenelektroden (22) angelegt wird, um die Adressenelektroden im elektrischen Potential relativ zur einen des Paares der Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) positiv zu machen.
14. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 13, bei welcher jede der Anzeigeelektroden (X, Y) eine Kombination einer transparenten Leiterzeile (41)

und einer Metallzeile (42) in Kontakt mit der transparenten Leiterzeile (41) und mit einer schmäleren Breite als jener der transparenten Leiterzeile (41) aufweist, und auf der Seite eines Betrachters verglichen mit den Phosphorschichten (28R, 28G, 28B) angeordnet ist.

15. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 14, bei welcher sich die Sperren (29) vom zweiten Substrat (21) erstrecken und nur an diesem befestigt sind.

16. Anordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 14, bei welcher jede der Sperren aus einem ersten Sperrenteil (19), der auf dem ersten Substrat (11) gebildet ist, und einem zweiten Sperrenteil (29), der auf dem zweiten Substrat (21) gebildet ist, besteht.

17. Anordnung nach Anspruch 15, bei welcher die Sperren (29) einen Höhenunterschied innerhalb von 10 µm aufweisen.

18. Anordnung nach Anspruch 15 oder 17, bei welcher die Sperren (29) eine flache Oberseite aufweisen.

19. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Farboberflächenentladungs-Plasmaanzeigenanordnung, wie in einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 18 angegeben, wobei die Adressenelektroden (22) und die Sperren (29) parallel zueinander sind, und die Adressenelektroden (22) einen Hauptteil (22A) zum Anzeigen parallel zu den Sperren (29) und einen Teil (22B) an einem Ende des Hauptteils (22A) zum Verbinden äußerer Anschlüsse umfassen, welches Verfahren die Schritte umfaßt:

Drucken eines Materials zur Bildung der Hauptteile (22A) der Adressenelektroden (22) unter Verwendung einer Druckmaske;  
Drucken eines Materials zur Bildung der äußeren Anschluß-Verbindungsstücke (22B), und  
Drucken eines Materials zur Bildung der Sperren (29) unter Verwendung der Druckmaske, die zum Drucken des Materials zur Bildung der Hauptteile (22A) der Adressenelektroden (22) verwendet wird.

20. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Farboberflächenentladungs-Plasmaanzeigenanordnung, wie in Anspruch 6 angegeben, welches die Schritte umfaßt:

Bilden der Sperren (29) auf dem zweiten Substrat (21);  
nahezu Füllen von Spalten zwischen den Sperren (29) über dem zweiten Substrat (21) mit einer Phosphorpaste,  
Brennen der Phosphorpaste, um das Volumen der Phosphorpaste zu reduzieren, und um so Vertiefungen zwischen den Sperren (29) zu bilden,

und um eine Phosphorschicht (28R, 28G, 28B) zu bilden, die nahezu die gesamten Oberflächen der Seitenwände der Sperren (29) bedeckt, und über dem zweiten Substrat (21) zwischen den Sperren (29) liegt.

21. Verfahren nach Anspruch 20, wobei die Phosphorpaste einen Phosphor in einer Menge von 10 bis 50 Masse-% umfaßt.

22. Verfahren nach Anspruch 20, bei welchem das Füllen mit Phosphorpaste durch Siebdrucken der Phosphorpaste in die Spalte mit einer quadratischen Rakel unter einem Einstellwinkel von 70 bis 85° durchgeführt wird.

## Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage à plasma, du type à décharge en surface, en couleurs, comprenant :

- un premier substrat (11) et un deuxième substrat (21) disposés en regard l'un de l'autre et définissant entre eux un espace que l'on a rempli d'un gaz de décharge ;
- ledit premier substrat étant doté, sur une surface interne située en regard dudit deuxième substrat :

- d'une pluralité de paires d'électrodes d'affichage mutuellement parallèles (X, Y), chaque paire d'électrodes d'affichage définissant une ligne d'affichage (L) et constituant une paire d'électrodes pour décharge en surface, et
- d'une couche diélectrique (17) couvrant lesdites électrodes d'affichage ;

- ledit deuxième substrat étant doté, sur une surface interne située en regard dudit premier substrat :

- d'une pluralité de lignes d'électrodes d'adressage (22) qui sont isolées vis-à-vis des électrodes d'affichage et sont disposées dans une direction croisant celle des électrodes d'affichage,
- de barrières (29) disposées entre des électrodes adjacentes de ladite pluralité d'électrodes d'adressage, parallèlement à celles-ci, et
- de couches de luminophore (28R, 28G, 28B) formant un motif linéaire, disposées en groupes de trois couches de luminophore différentes les unes des autres en ce qui concerne la couleur de luminescence, et disposées successivement et de manière

répétée de façon que ledit motif se répète suivant la direction longitudinale desdites lignes d'affichage, lesdites couches de luminophore étant formées entre des barrières adjacentes et s'étendant de façon continue le long de chacune desdites électrodes d'adressage en regard desdites électrodes d'affichage ;

de sorte que l'espace de décharge de plasma compris entre lesdits premier et deuxième substrats forme un réseau d'éléments d'image, chaque élément comprenant trois couches de luminophore successives de couleurs différentes et une ligne d'affichage (L) définie par une paire d'électrodes d'affichage.

2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, où ledit élément d'image possède une aire formant presque un carré et chacune desdites trois couches de luminophore (28R, 28G, 28B) possède une forme rectangulaire qui est obtenue en divisant ledit carré de l'élément d'image et dont la longueur est suivant la direction perpendiculaire auxdites électrodes d'affichage (X, Y). 20
3. Dispositif selon la revendication 1 ou 2, où ledit premier substrat (11) est transparent de façon à pouvoir être disposé du côté (H) regardant l'observateur, par rapport audit deuxième substrat (21) qui porte les couches de luminophore (28R, 28G, 28B). 30
4. Dispositif selon la revendication 3, où lesdites électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) possèdent des découpures partielles d'une forme telle que la décharge en surface soit localisée dans une partie située entre les électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) qui est dépourvue de la découpe dans chaque aire lumineuse unité. 35
5. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, où la largeur totale d'une paire des électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) et de l'intervalle de décharge qui est formé entre les électrodes de cette paire d'électrodes d'affichage est inférieure à 70 % du pas desdites paires d'électrodes d'affichage (X, Y). 40
6. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, où lesdites barrières (29) ont des parois latérales et lesdites couches de luminophore (28R, 28G, 28B) s'étendent aux parois latérales desdites barrières et les recouvrent presque entièrement. 45
7. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, où lesdites électrodes d'adressage (22) sont présentes sur une face dudit deuxième substrat (21) qui est en regard desdites électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) et lesdites électrodes d'adressage 55

(22) sont entièrement recouvertes desdites couches de luminophore (28R, 28G, 28B).

8. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, comprenant en outre une couche sous-jacente (23) en verre à bas point de fusion, contenant un colorant de couleur claire, qui est formée sur ledit deuxième substrat (21), lesdites électrodes d'adressage (22) étant formées sur ladite couche sous-jacente (23). 5
9. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, où au moins une partie desdites barrières (29) comprend un verre à bas point de fusion contenant un colorant de couleur claire. 10
10. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, où lesdites barrières (29) comprennent un verre à bas point de fusion contenant un colorant de couleur sombre dans leur partie supérieure et un verre à bas point de fusion mélangé avec un colorant de couleur claire dans leur autre partie. 15
11. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, comprenant en outre un système de commande d'excitation du type adressage d'effacement par lequel, une fois que tous les éléments d'image correspondant aux électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) ont fait l'objet d'une opération d'écriture, une impulsion d'effacement est appliquée à une électrode de la paire des électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) et, simultanément, une impulsion de commande de champ électrique, servant à neutraliser l'impulsion d'effacement appliquée, est sélectivement appliquée aux électrodes d'adressage (22). 25
12. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, comprenant en outre un système de commande d'excitation du type adressage d'écriture par lequel, lors de l'affichage d'une ligne correspondant à une paire des électrodes d'affichage (X, Y), une impulsion d'affichage de décharge est appliquée à une électrode de la paire des électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) et, simultanément, une impulsion de commande de champ électrique, servant à effectuer l'opération d'écriture, est sélectivement appliquée aux électrodes d'adressage (22). 30
13. Dispositif selon la revendication 12, où ledit système de commande d'excitation du type adressage d'écriture est constitué de façon que, lors de l'affichage d'une ligne correspondant à une paire des électrodes d'affichage (X, Y), une fois que tous les éléments d'image correspondant aux électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) ont été soumis à des décharges d'écriture et d'effacement, en vue du stockage de charges électriques positives au-dessus desdites couches de luminophore et de charges électriques 35

négatives au-dessus de ladite couche diélectrique, une impulsion d'affichage de décharge électrique est appliquée à une électrode de la paire des électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) pour rendre ladite électrode considérée de la paire des électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) négative en potentiel électrique par rapport à l'autre électrode de la paire des électrodes d'affichage, et une impulsion de décharge électrique est sélectivement appliquée aux électrodes d'adressage (22) afin de rendre les électrodes d'adressage positives en potentiel électrique par rapport à ladite électrode considérée de la paire des électrodes d'affichage (X, Y).

14. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 13, où chacune desdites électrodes d'affichage (X, Y) comprend une combinaison d'une ligne conductrice transparente (41) et d'une ligne en métal (42) disposée en contact avec ladite ligne conductrice transparente (41) et ayant une largeur plus étroite que celle de ladite ligne conductrice transparente (41), et est disposée du côté de l'observateur, par rapport aux couches de luminophore (28R, 28G, 28B).

15. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 14, où lesdites barrières (29) font saillie depuis ledit deuxième substrat (21) et ne sont fixées qu'à celui-ci.

16. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 14, où chacune desdites barrières est formée d'une première partie de barrière (19) formée sur le premier substrat (11) et d'une deuxième partie de barrière (29) formée sur le deuxième substrat (21).

17. Dispositif selon la revendication 15, où lesdites barrières (29) présentent des différences de hauteur qui sont comprises dans la limite de 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

18. Dispositif selon la revendication 15 ou 17, où lesdites barrières (29) ont une surface supérieure plate.

19. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif d'affichage à plasma, du type à décharge en surface, en couleurs, tel que défini dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 18, dans lequel lesdites électrodes d'adressage (22) et lesdites barrières (29) sont parallèles entre elles et lesdites électrodes d'adressage (22) comprennent une partie principale (22A) d'affichage qui est parallèle auxdites barrières (29) et une partie (22B) située à une extrémité de ladite partie principale (22A) et servant à la connexion de conducteurs externes, ledit procédé comprenant les opérations suivantes :

déposer par impression une matière destinée

à former lesdites parties principales (22A) des électrodes d'adressage (22) à l'aide d'un masque d'impression ;

déposer par impression une matière destinée à former lesdites parties (22B) de connexion à des conducteurs externes, et

déposer par impression une matière destinée à former lesdites barrières (29) à l'aide dudit masque d'impression utilisé pour déposer par impression ladite matière destinée à former les parties principales (22A) des électrodes d'adressage (22).

20. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif d'affichage à plasma, du type à décharge en surface, en couleurs, tel que défini dans la revendication 6, comprenant les opérations suivantes :

former lesdites barrières (29) sur ledit deuxième substrat (21) ;

remplir presque entièrement les intervalles compris entre lesdites barrières (29), au-dessus dudit deuxième substrat (21), d'une pâte de luminophore,

cuire ladite pâte de luminophore afin de réduire le volume de ladite pâte de luminophore et, ainsi, former des évidements entre lesdites barrières (29) et afin de former une couche de luminophore (28R, 28G, 28B) qui couvre presque entièrement les surfaces des parois latérales desdites barrières (29) et s'étend au-dessus dudit deuxième substrat (21) entre lesdites barrières (29).

21. Procédé selon la revendication 20, où ladite pâte de luminophore contient un luminophore dans la proportion de 10 à 50 % en poids.

22. Procédé selon la revendication 20, où ladite opération consistant à remplir de ladite pâte de luminophore s'effectue par dépôt du type impression sériographique de ladite pâte de luminophore dans lesdits intervalles à l'aide d'une raclette carrée faisant un angle déterminé de 70 à 85°.

Fig.1

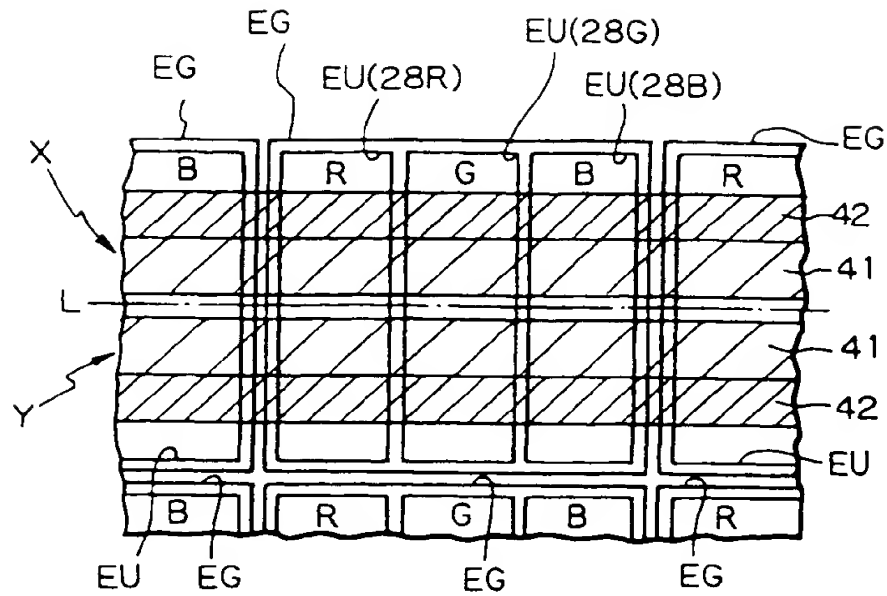
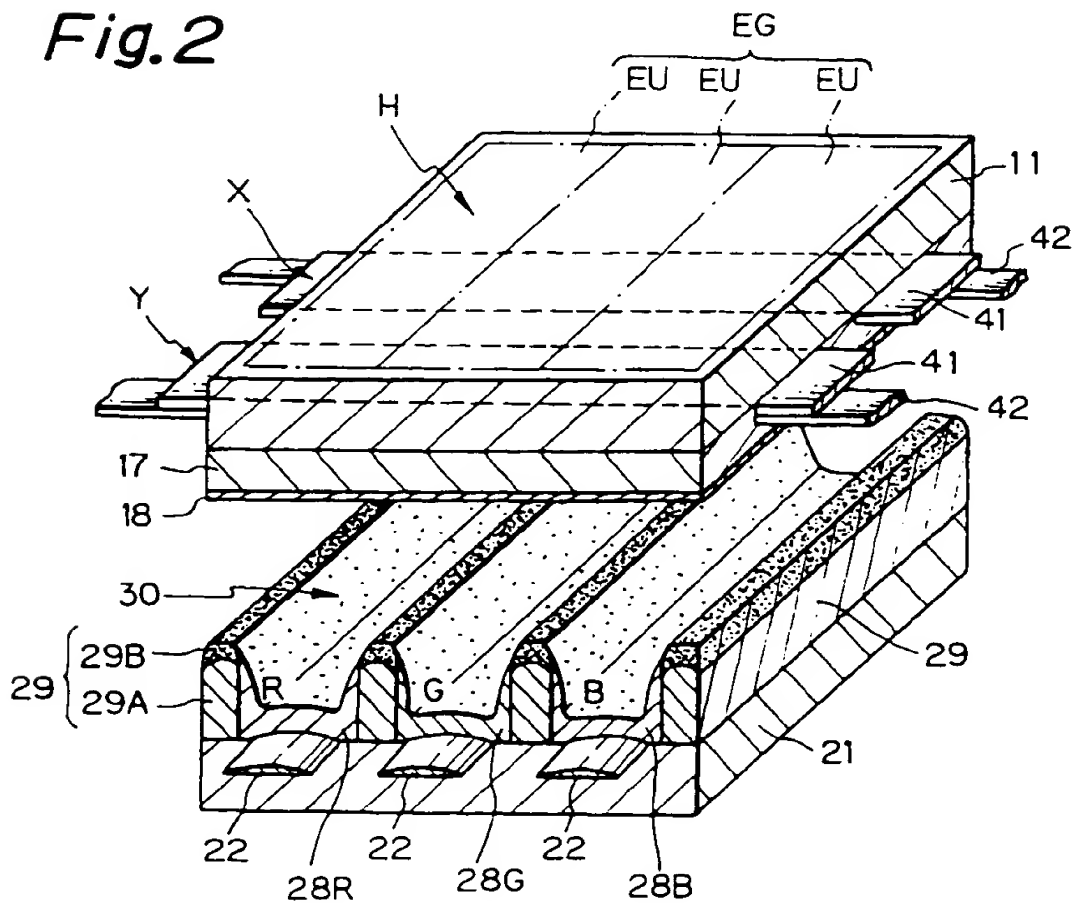
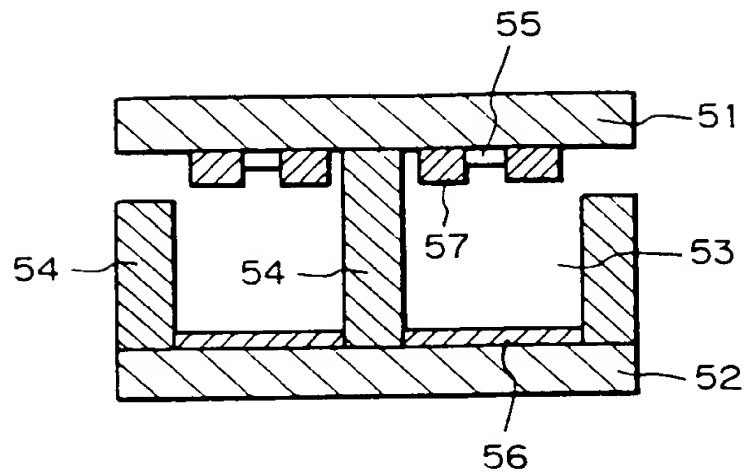


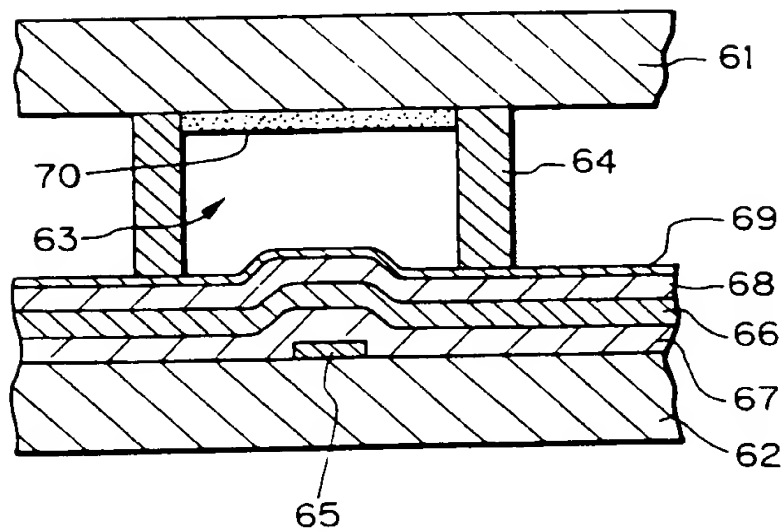
Fig.2



*Fig. 3A*

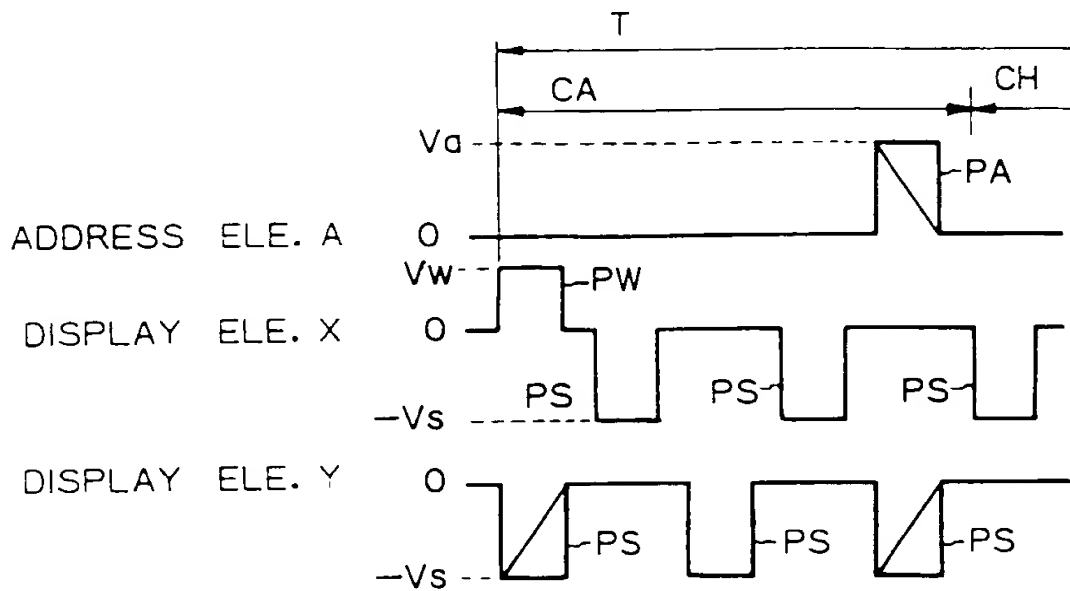
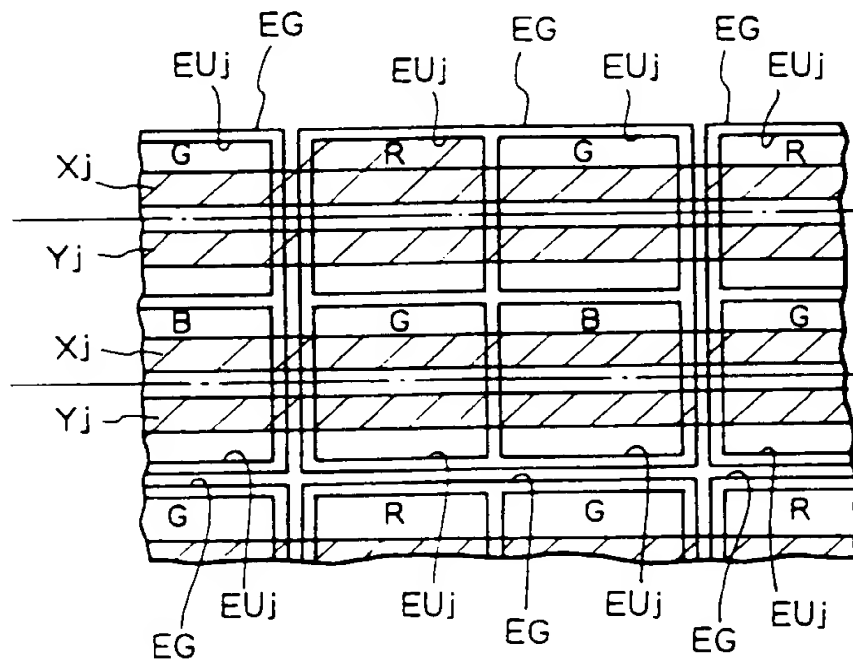


*Fig. 3B*







*Fig.5**Fig.6*

*Fig. 7*

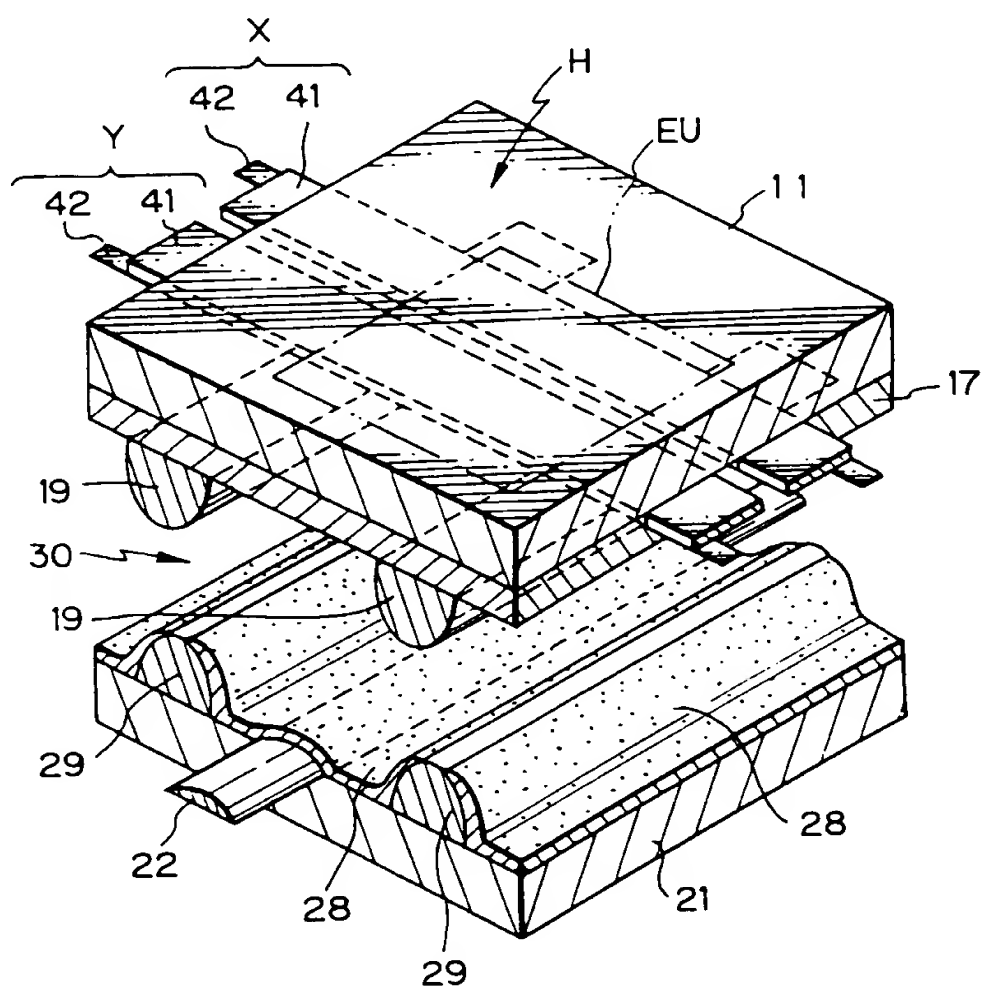


Fig.8

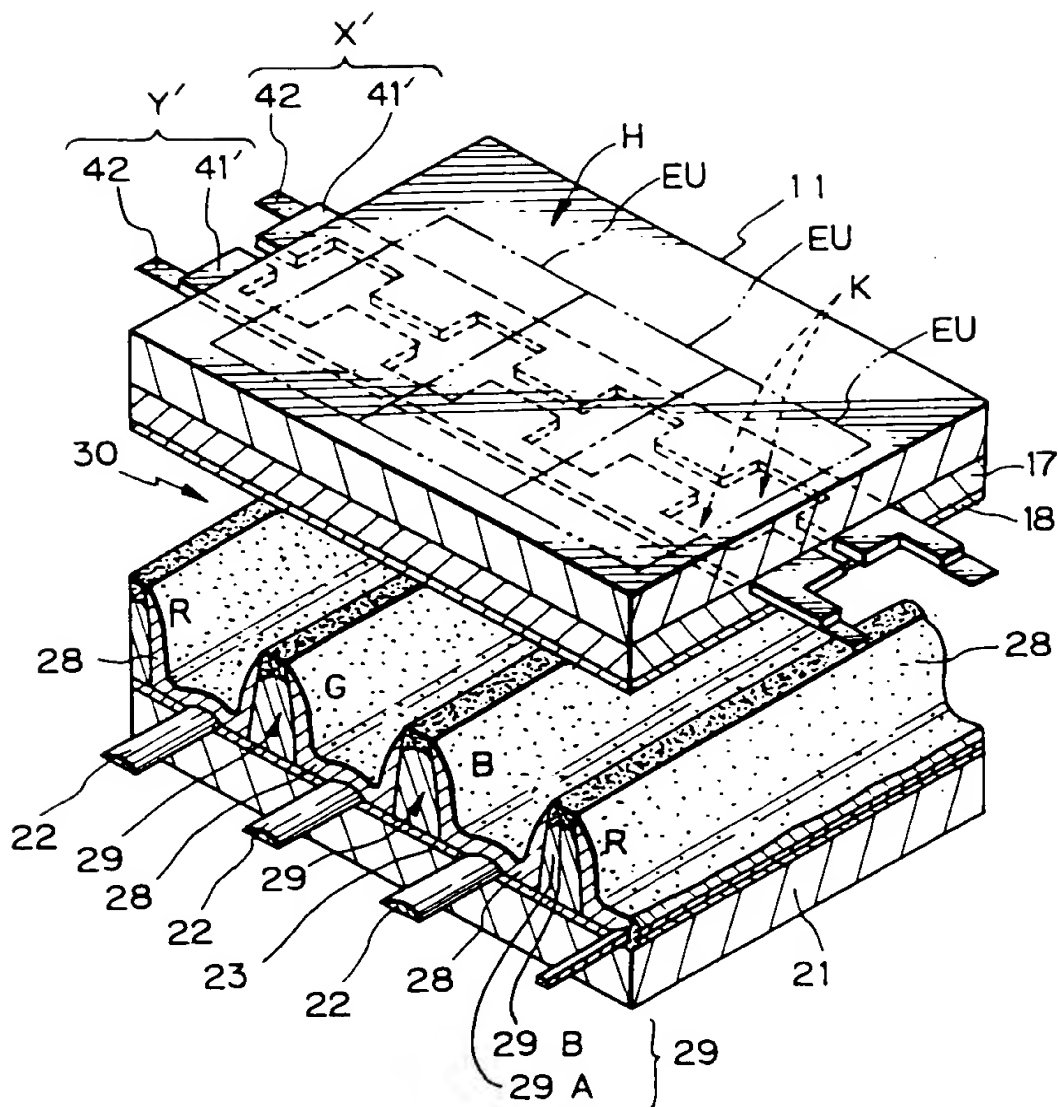


Fig.9

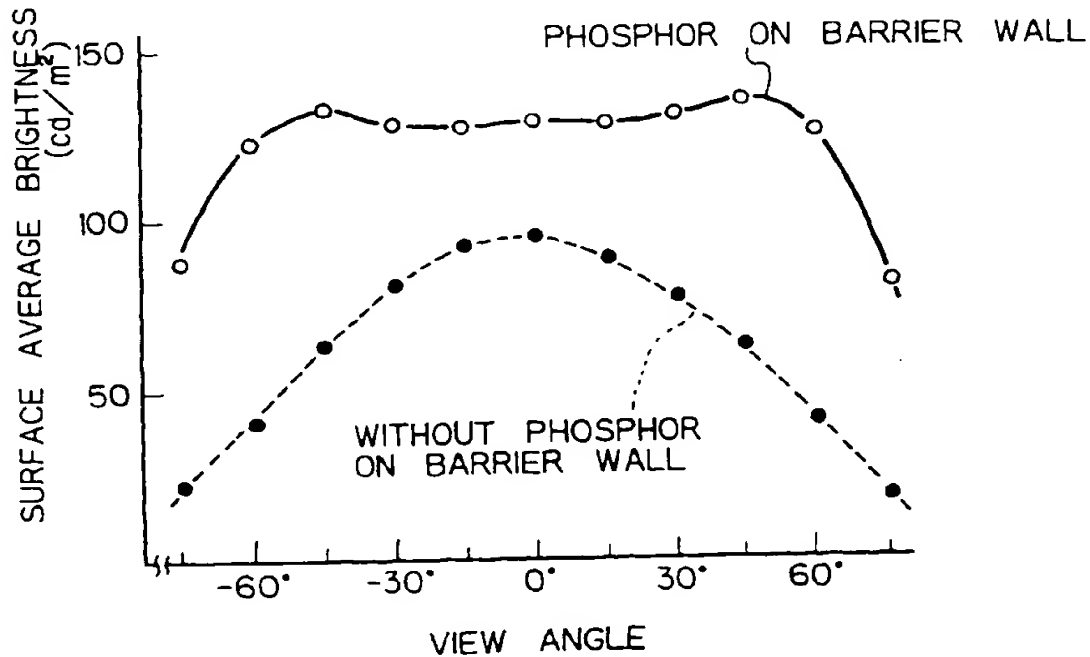
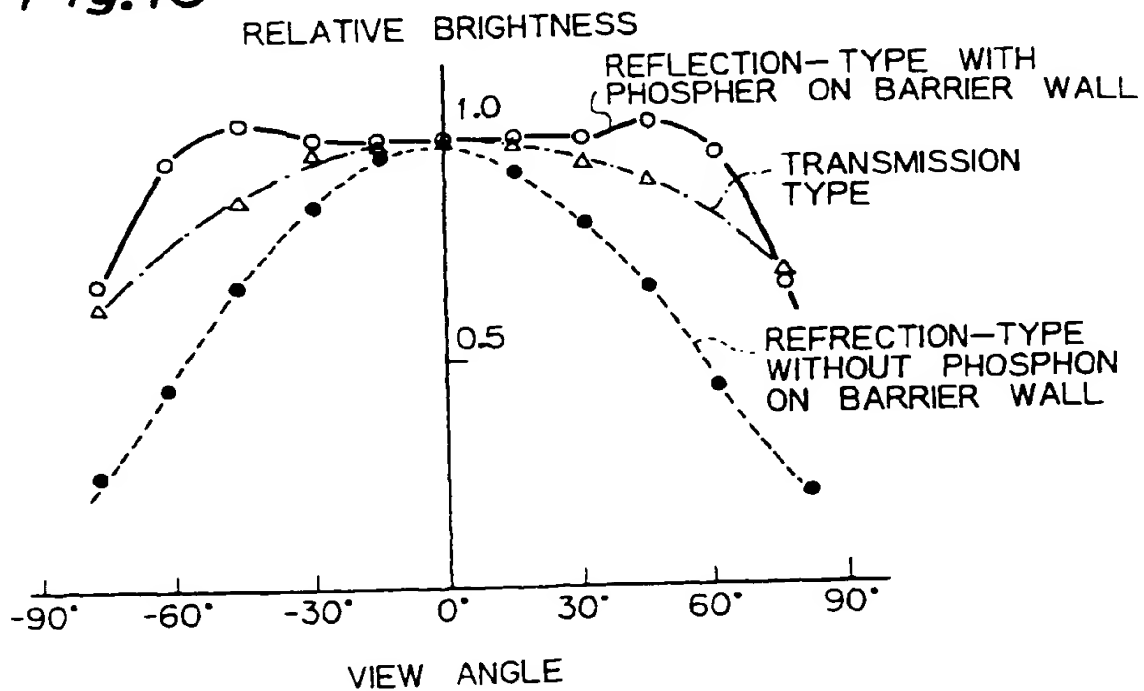
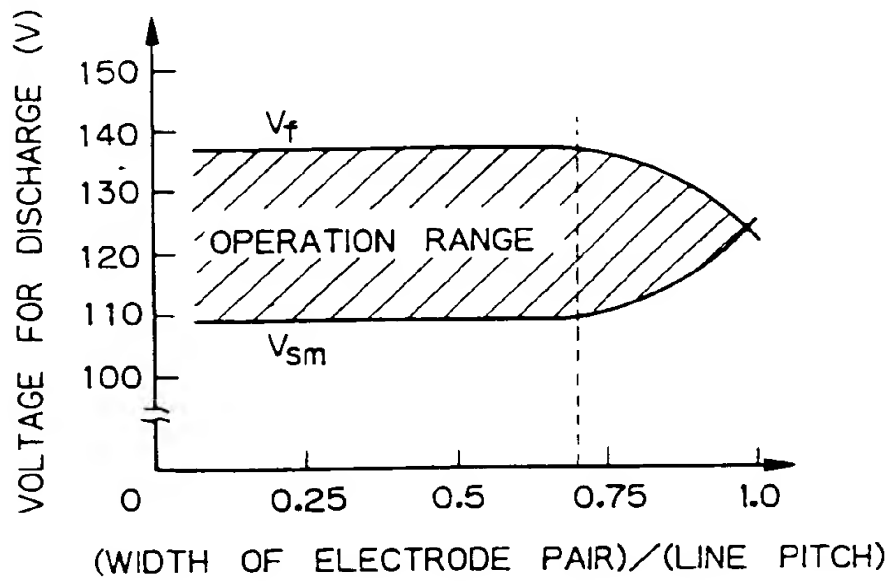
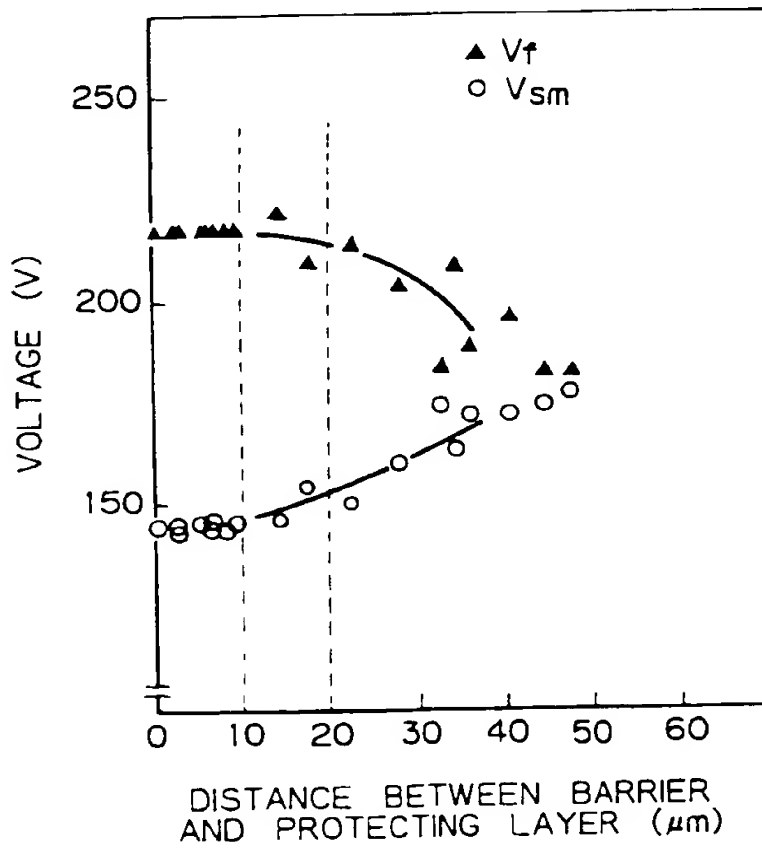


Fig.10



**Fig.1 1****Fig.12**

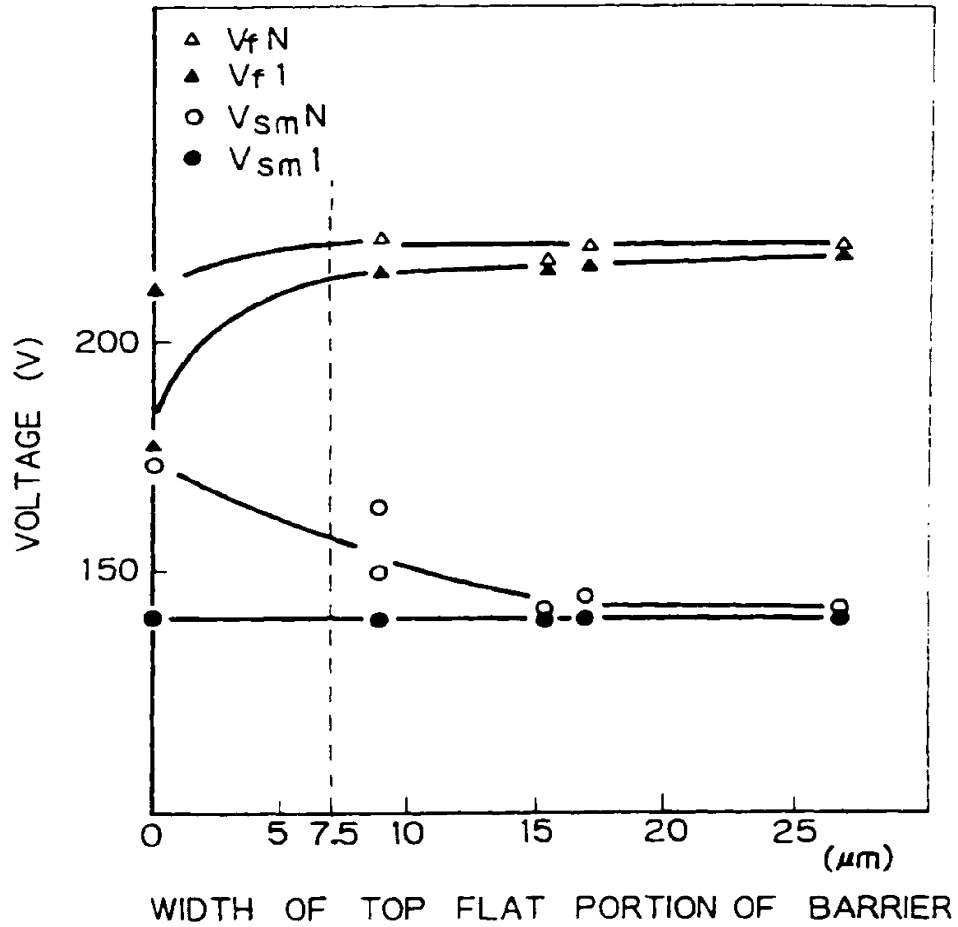
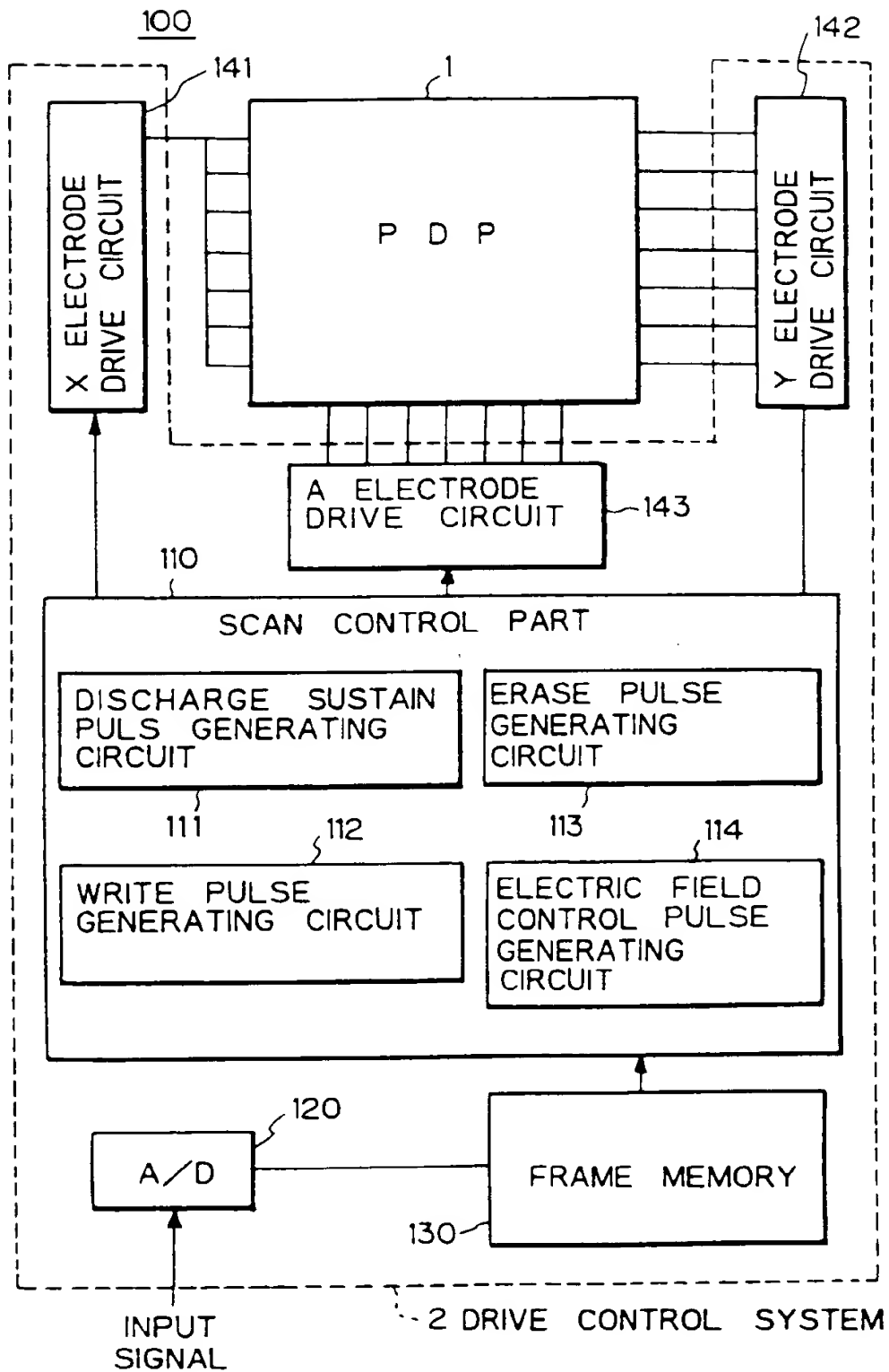
*Fig.13*



Fig. 14



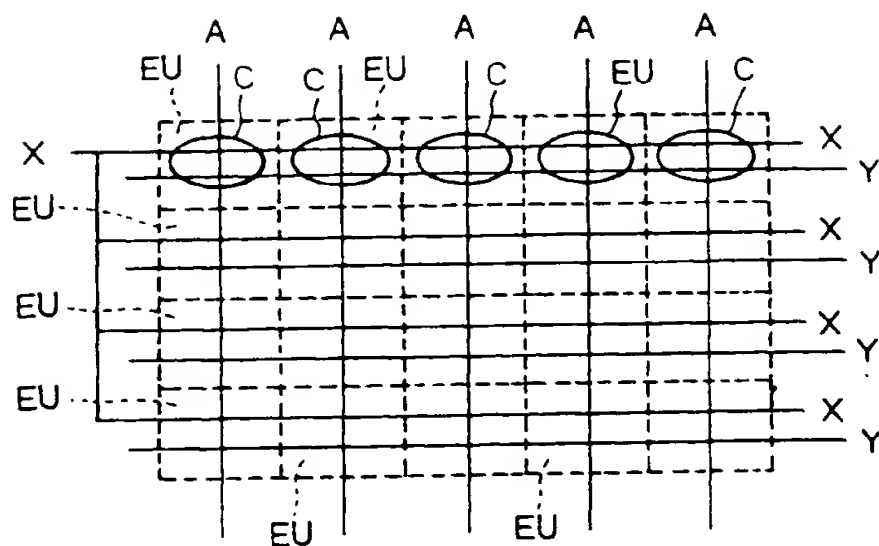
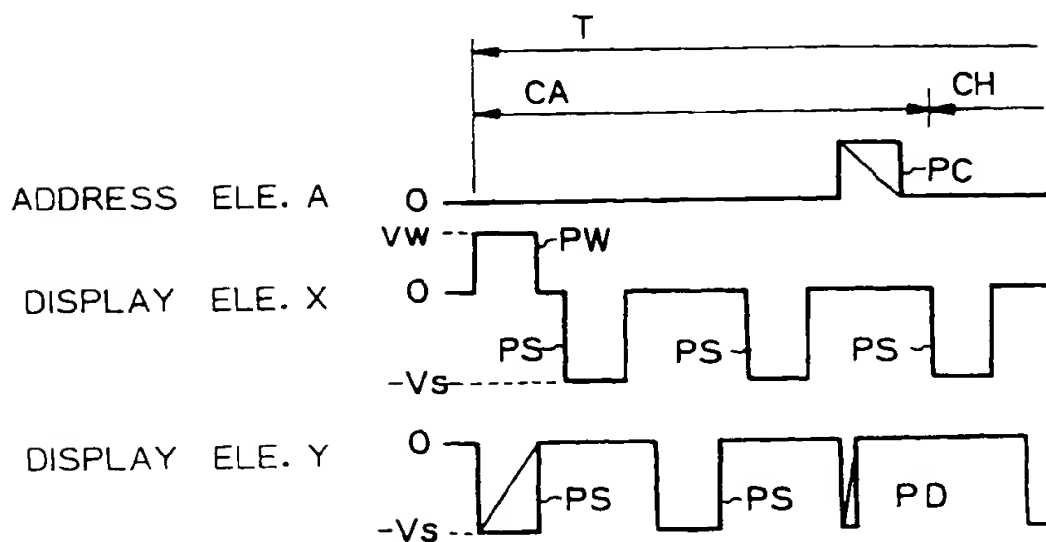
*Fig.15**Fig.16*

Fig.17

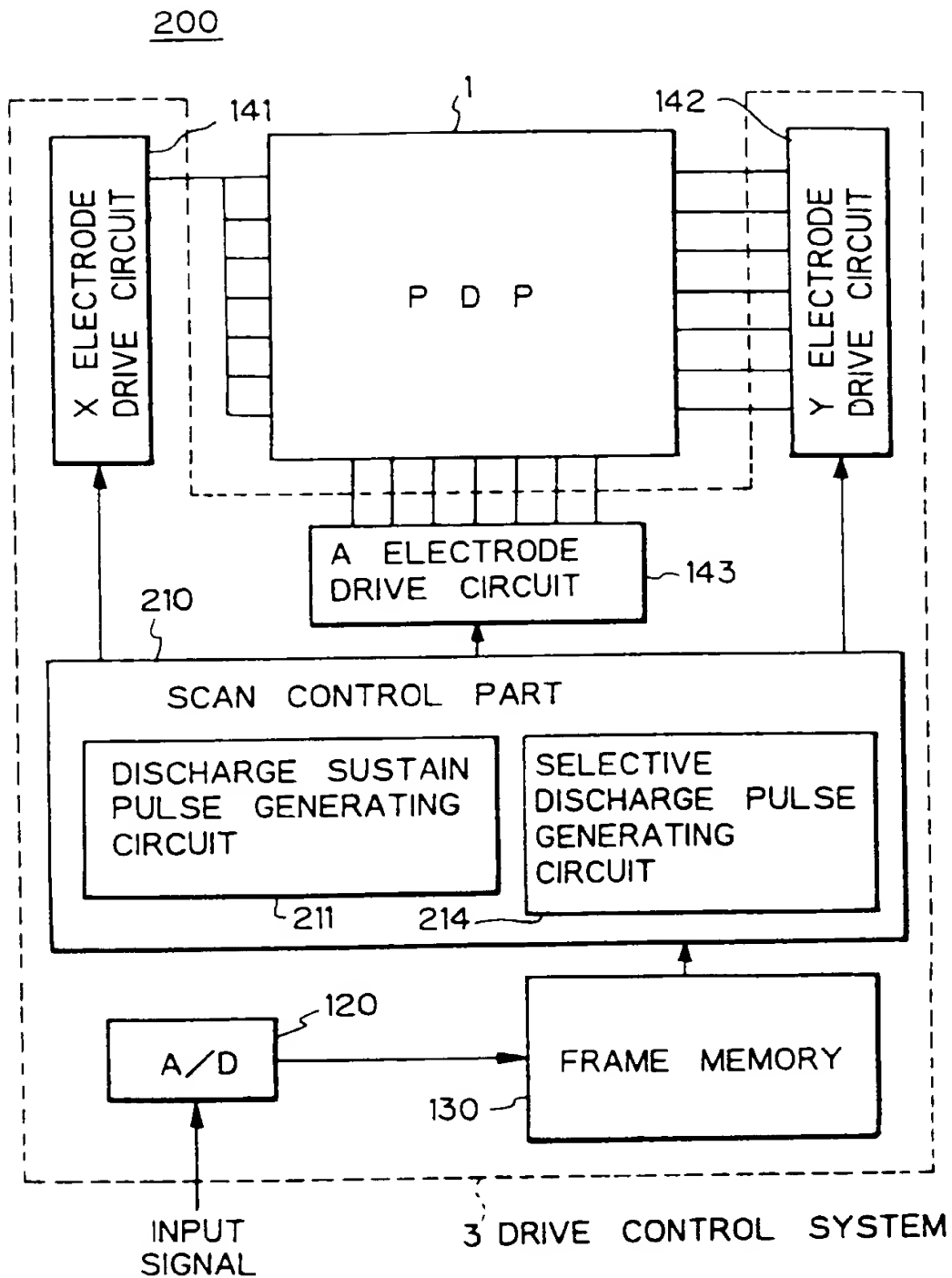
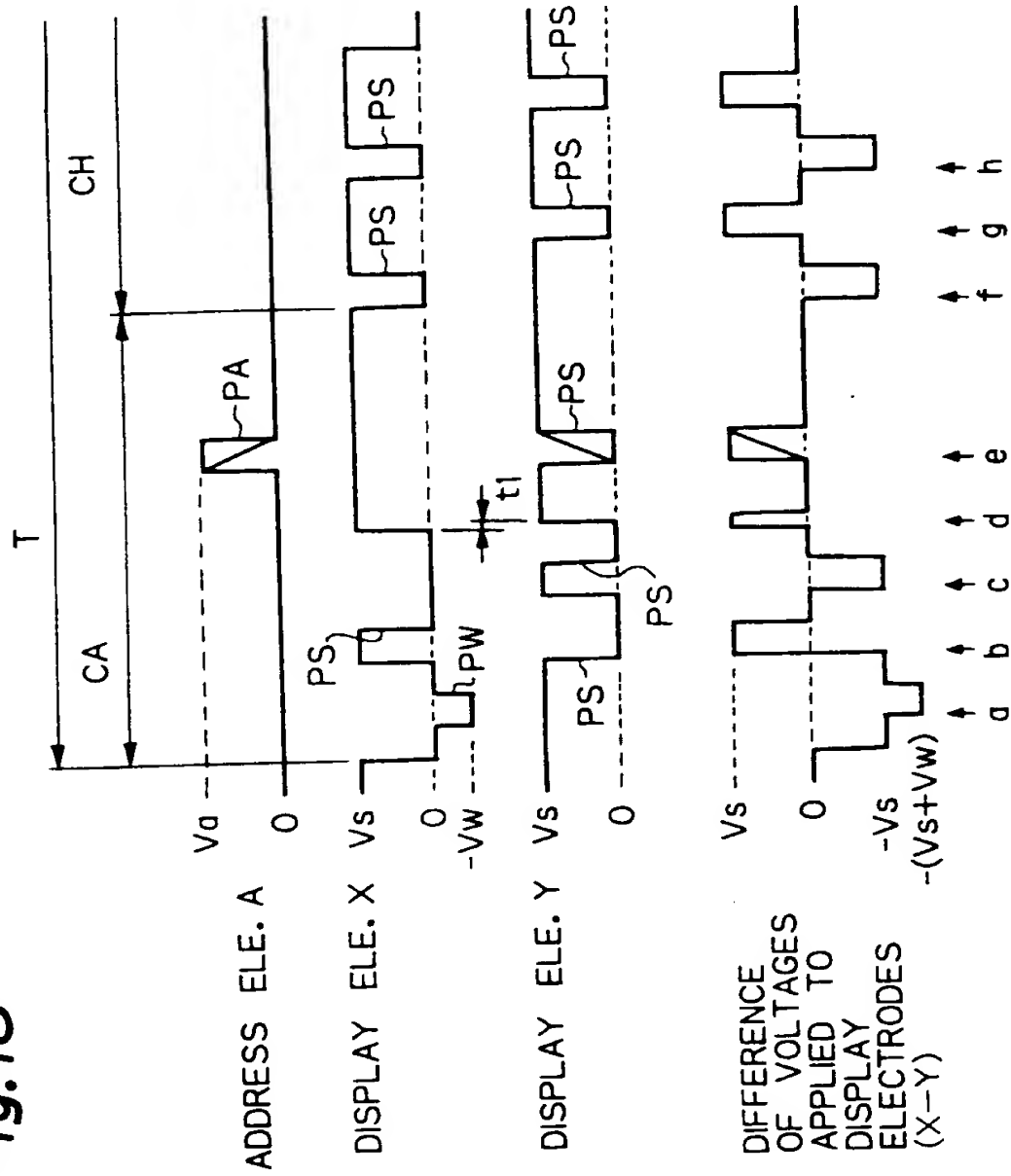
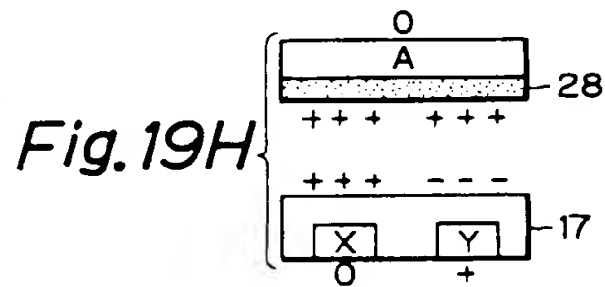
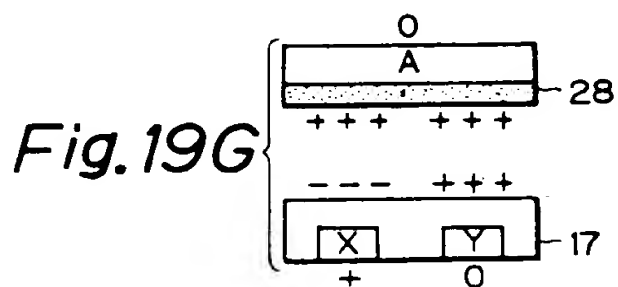
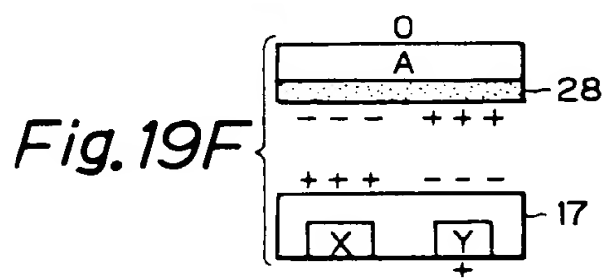
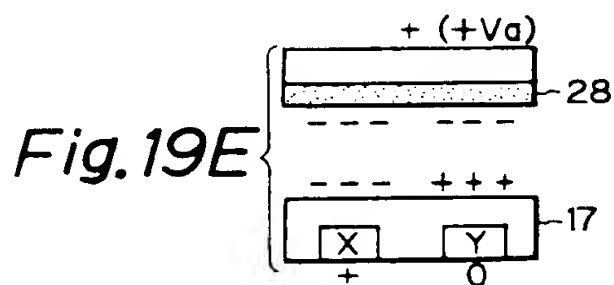
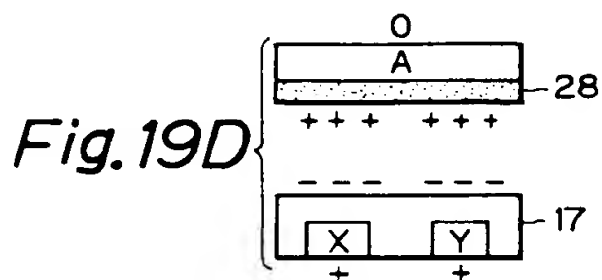
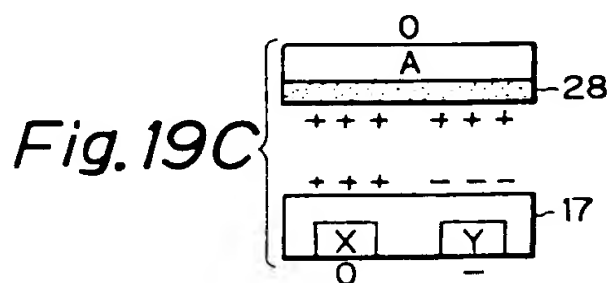
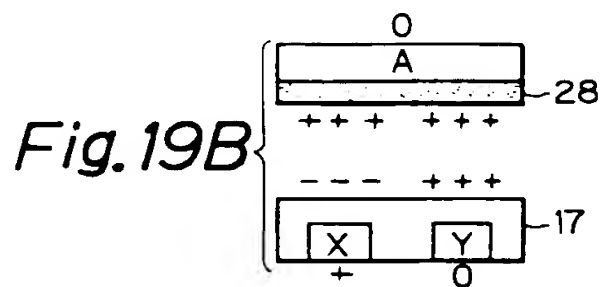
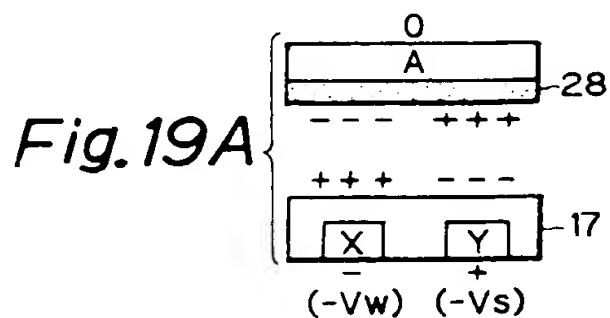
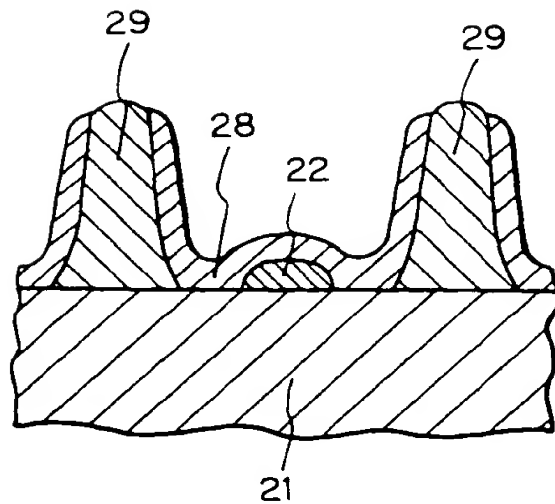


Fig. 18

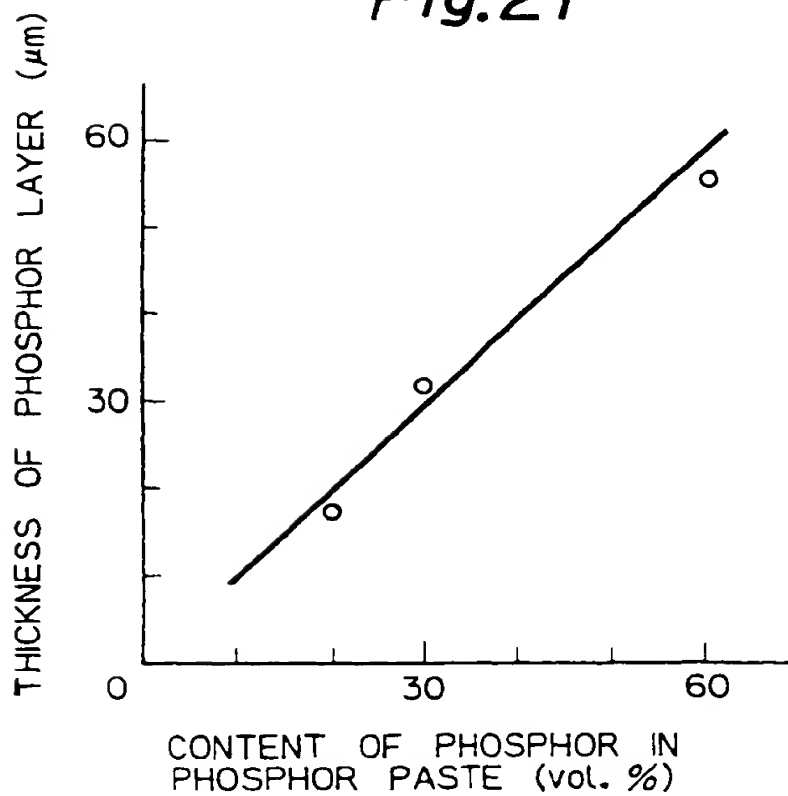




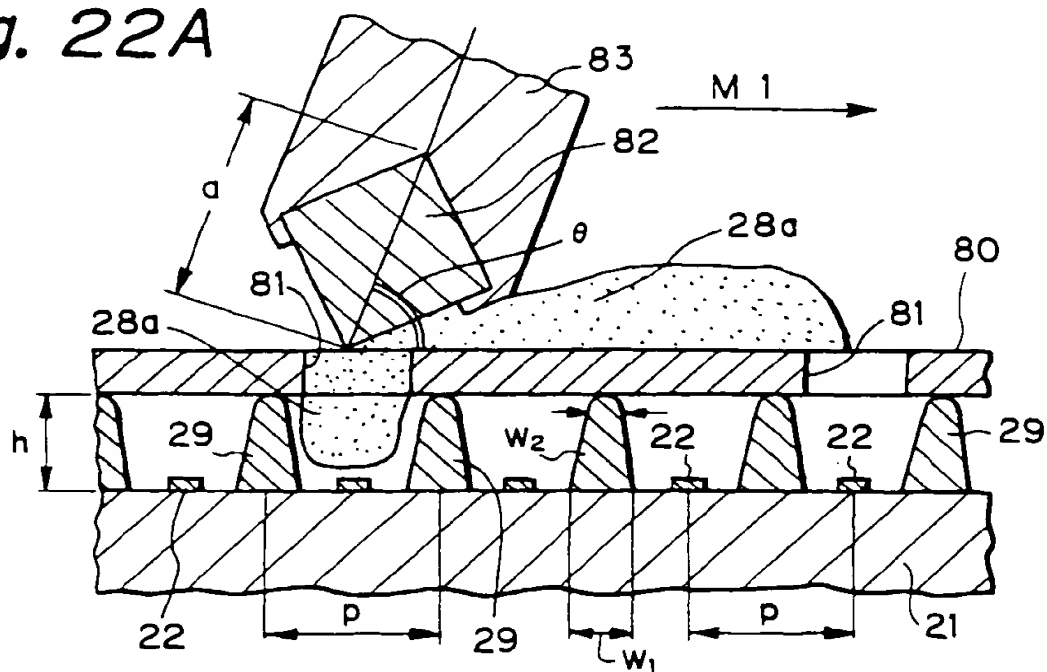
*Fig.20*



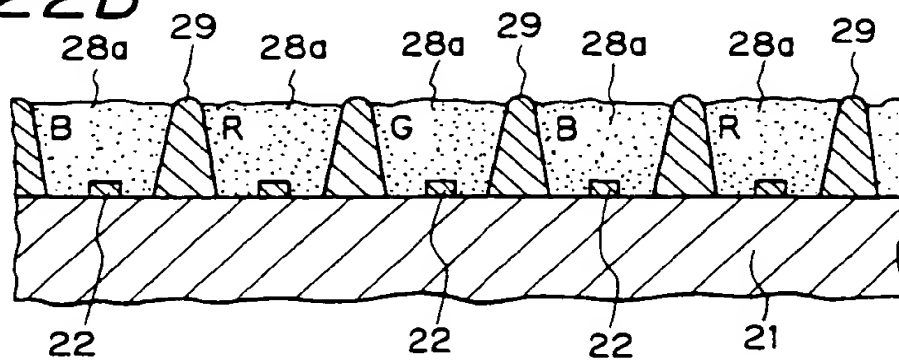
*Fig.21*



*Fig. 22A*



*Fig. 22B*



*Fig. 22C*

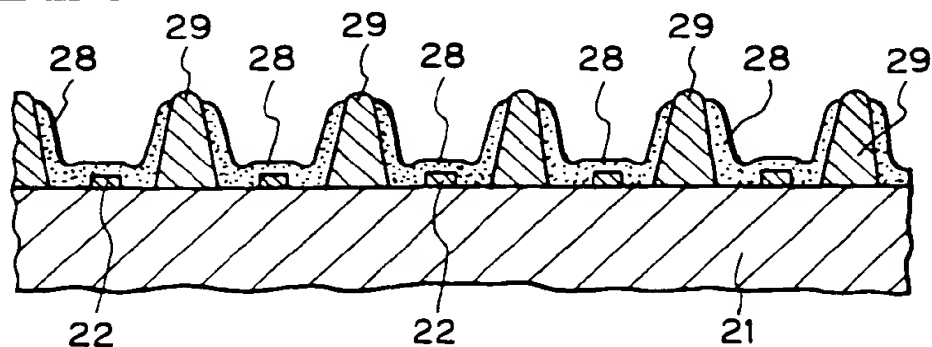




Fig. 23

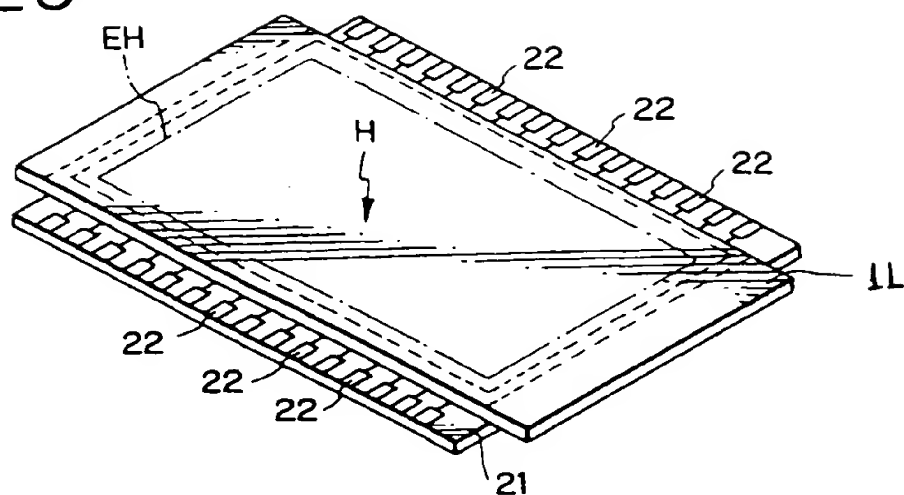


Fig. 24A

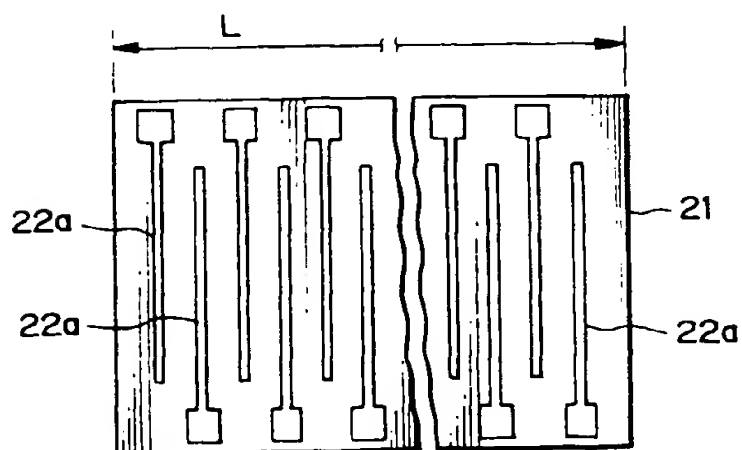


Fig. 24B

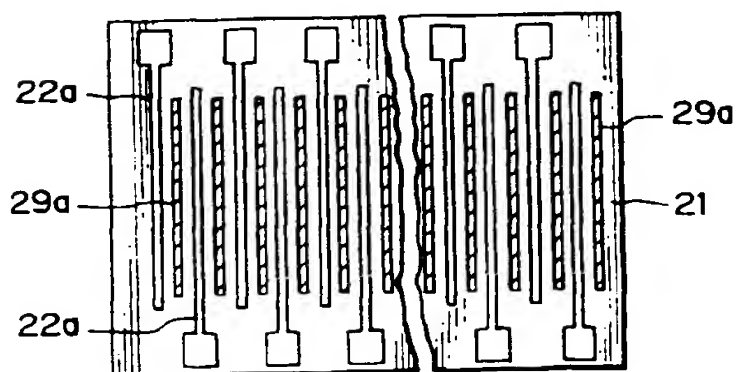


Fig. 25A

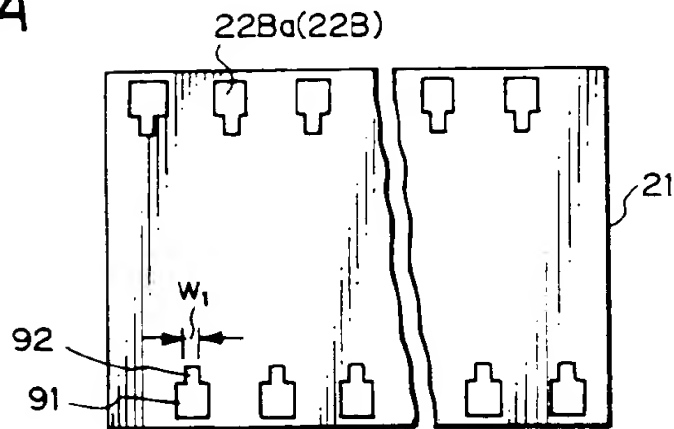


Fig. 25B

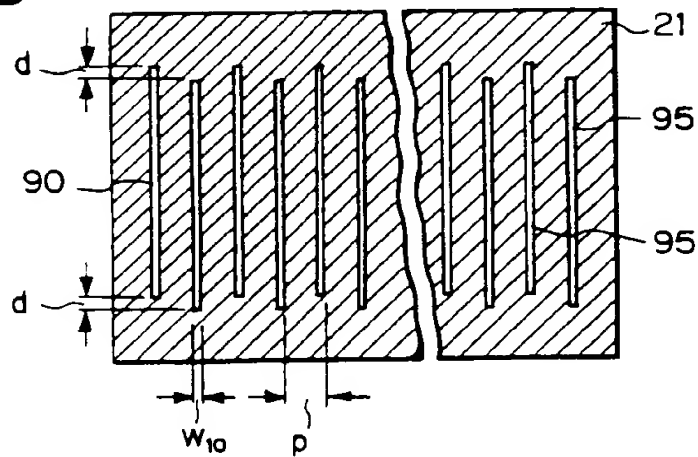
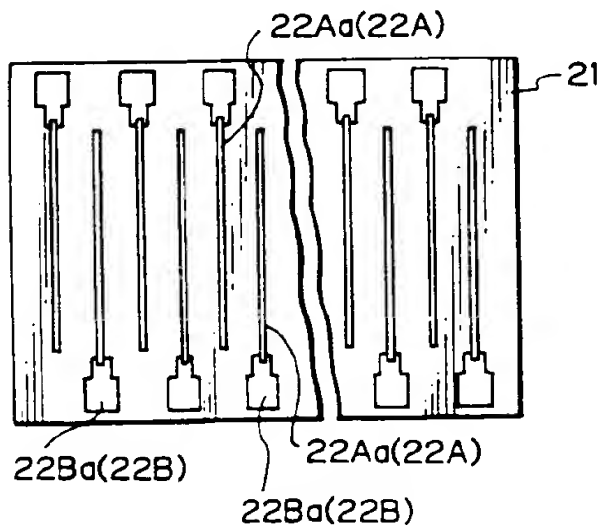
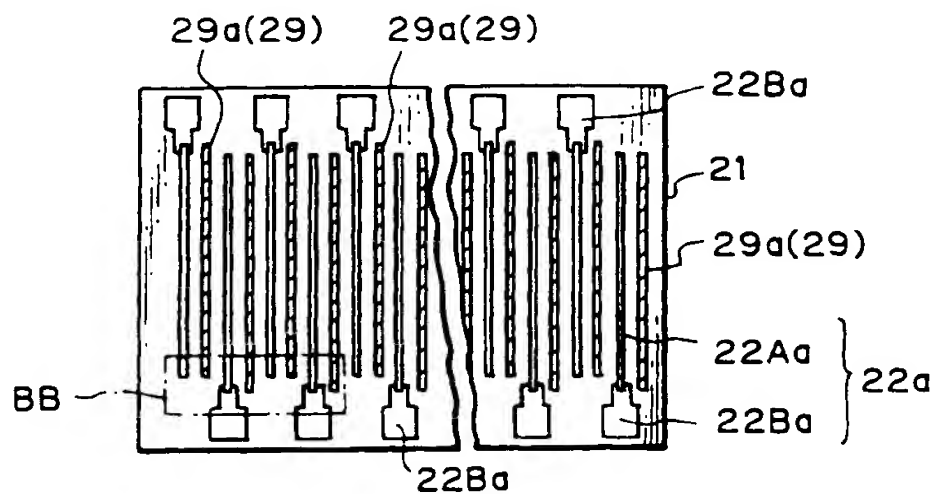


Fig. 25C



*Fig. 25D**Fig. 25E*